

Hattersley moves to shift Labour on nationalization

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A week before the Labour Party's annual conference in Blackpool, Mr Roy Hattersley yesterday stepped up his efforts to move the party away from its traditional attachment to nationalization, increasingly regarded in its upper reaches as an out-of-date and electorally unpopular policy.

Mr Hattersley, deputy party leader and shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the socialist economic review conference in London that a society in which a higher percentage of productive capacity was owned by the state was unlikely to be highly efficient or truly free.

Instead, in a speech which may be regarded as heresy by the ideological purists on the left, Mr Hattersley called for a widespread extension of social ownership through the creation of new enterprises independent of the Government and said that the time had come to blur the distinctions between the public and private sectors.

Calling on Labour to reopen the debate on public ownership, he argued that the commitment in Clause 4 of the Labour constitution "to secure for the workers by hand and brain the full fruits of their labour", a fundamental tenet of party philosophy, could be achieved by means other than the creation of state monopolies.

He called instead for the promotion by Labour of worker cooperatives, the creation of single publicly-owned companies to compete with the private sectors, and backing for firms sponsored by local authorities.

"I want to argue for an increase in social ownership. But I do not propose an extension of nationalization. If all we espoused was the creation of more government monopolies, some of our opponents' criticism might be justified. A society in which a higher percentage of productive capacity is owned by the state is unlikely to be highly efficient or truly free", he said.

"Social ownership should give power to the people not to the Government. It is meant to diffuse wealth and influence, not concentrate them in the hands of ministers and civil servants."

Mr Hattersley's speech will intensify the suspicion with which he is viewed by the left, which has tabled resolutions for the conference urging that all companies, services and industries sold off by the Conservative Government should be renationalized by Labour.

The view that that is neither desirable nor practicable has gained acceptance within the party's policy-making machinery during the past year, and was reflected by the policy document, published 10 days ago, *A Future that Works*, in whose formulation Mr Hattersley played a leading role. In it British Telecom was the only company specifically named as a certain candidate for renationalization.

Mr Hattersley said in his speech that social ownership, and socialism itself, had become identified with "the remote and bureaucratic state corporation". Although nationalization remained the right model for the public utilities and strategically sensitive industries, such as oil and the airlines, should have within them a nationally controlled company, that was not an argument against different forms of organization in different sorts of enterprise.

The new enterprises that he was proposing must operate with "competitive efficiency" and the public sector should not be used as "the casualty clearing station of the free enterprise battleground". "The general rule must be that public firms contribute to the efficiency of the economy", he said.

The belief among workers that industry belonged to them could most easily be encouraged by the extension of autonomous social ownership, Mr Hattersley said. He proposed: "The creation of single socially owned companies competing with private firms and involving the workforce in their management; the establishment of companies owned or sponsored by local authorities; fiscal incentives to encourage the development of cooperative enterprises."

"We must abandon the idea of a mixed economy in which the public and private sectors are wholly distinct from each other. There are common characteristics in both privately and socially owned companies."



Battle memories: Queen Beatrix and the Prince of Wales talking to an Arnhem veteran at yesterday's memorial service in Oosterbeek.

Veterans remember a bridge too far

From Michael Binyon, Arnhem

The Prince of Wales and Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands yesterday joined over 2,000 bemuddled and red-headed veterans and their families to pay homage to the hundreds of British and Polish airborne troops who fell in the battle of Arnhem 40 years ago.

In one of the largest commemorations of the desperate and bloody nine day engagement, the Prince, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Parachute Regiment, laid a wreath of poppies at a memorial service in the military cemetery at Oosterbeek, where 1,747 Allied soldiers are buried.

Queen Beatrix and Prince Claus of the Netherlands also laid wreaths, as did ambassadors of the wartime allies, and many of the veterans and their commanders. These included Major-General Roy Urquhart, aged 82, who commanded the 1st British Airborne Division at Arnhem, General Sir John Hackett, who led the 4th Parachute Brigade, and Major-General John Frost, whose 2nd Battalion held the vital Rhine bridge at Arnhem, the principal objective of the operation, for three-and-a-half days.

The service, conducted by the Rev E. L. Phillips, one of the chaplains at the battle, and three Dutch clergy, brought to an emotional climax a week of ceremonies and poignant reunions between the British veterans and the many Dutch civilians who helped them during and after the battle.

On Saturday 60 paratroopers dropped from old Hercules planes on to the same open heathland where the landing that started Operation Market Garden took place on September 17, 1944. Also on Saturday General Urquhart presented a sword, representing the "spirit of resistance", to the people of Gelderland, the southern Dutch province that later paid such a terrible price for the failure of the Allied attack.

Many of the veterans, some now infirm or in wheelchairs, had travelled from North America and Australia to be at Arnhem last week, and to hear a nostalgic open air concert yesterday evening, by Dame Vera Lynn, the "forces sweetheart". Members of the former 1st Polish Parachute Division, whose bravery and losses at Arnhem were remembered.

The service was continued on back page, col 7

US and Bonn split on policy Dollar expected to fall further

From Sarah Hogg and Bailey Morris, Washington

Finance ministers in Washington for the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were braced for a further slide in the dollar after Friday's upheaval in the foreign exchange markets and open disagreement on intervention policy between the United States and German governments.

Herr Karl Otto Poehl, president of the German Central Bank, said here yesterday that the Federal Reserve Board had been ready to intervene on Friday if German intervention was not enough to stop the dollar's rise.

But the sharp fall in the dollar after the German bank had sold as much as \$450m in one morning, according to market estimates, meant that the Americans did not have to act.

However, US Treasury officials will not admit that the United States was ready to intervene.

The dispute stems from differing interpretations of agreements at both this year's London and last year's Williamsburg economic summit that there would be concerted intervention whenever foreign exchange markets proved "disorderly".

According to the Germans, that agreement was activated on Thursday evening, between the Germans and Americans, with other central bankers watching on the sidelines. The Americans, however, insist that the markets were not disorderly. Washington is clearly trying to damp down speculation of a change in policy.

Officials and bankers at the meetings were divided in their views as to whether the dollar's fall on Friday was a market adjustment to its earlier strength, or the start of serious decline.

US economic indicators, and the growing US trade deficit, were cited as reasons for the decline, but the five-point gap in interest rates cited by the West Germans was seen as a limiting factor. However, most observers in Washington believed Friday's downward movement had further to go.

The dollar overshadowed early discussions at the IMF and World Bank meetings, with European governments again pressing for reductions in the US deficit.

But finance ministers also reached agreement on a modest cutback in IMF loan limits, and on the need for a "dialogue", or extended meeting, in the spring to satisfy Third World demands for a summit.

They also quashed a proposal for a new allocation of reserves, or special drawing rights, to member governments.

IMF tightens purse strings, Leaders under fire, page 19

British tourist knifed in Spain

By Our Foreign Staff

A British holidaymaker, Mr David Mathieson, aged 43 from Fife, was stabbed to death in front of his wife and son in a lonely road at Lloret del Mar, on the Spanish Costa Brava, in the early hours of Saturday morning.

According to British diplomats, Mr Mathieson and his family were walking back to their hotel in a party of eight or nine when a car containing at least three Spaniards tried to run down the group. The Spaniards got out of the car and Mr Mathieson was stabbed when he tried to prevent the men stealing his wife's handbag. No one else was hurt.

Mrs Sheila Mathieson, her son David (14) and daughter Angela (15) were cared for yesterday by the British Consulate in Barcelona before being flown back to Britain.

Mr Gordon Brown, Labour MP for Dunfermline East, is asking the Foreign Office to conduct an inquiry into the policing of Spanish resorts, and the Association of British Travel Agents is to protest to Spain about this latest in a series of violent incidents involving British tourists in Spain.

Earlier this month two 20-year-old, Leith-born, Claire Soper and Diana Bond from Exeter, were blasted by a sawn-off shotgun and robbed by three men near Madrid. A few days before that, Linda Bradley, aged 25, of Southwick, was stabbed to death in Torremolinos by three men trying to steal her handbag. Last month 17-year-old Niall Metcalf of Cheshire died after being hit over the head with a champagne bottle on the Costa Brava. And in April a south London businessman, Gordon MacLachlan, suffered severe knife wounds after a fight with two Spanish heroin addicts in Torremolinos.

Manufacturing growth expected to continue

Manufacturers expect the level of business to continue to increase over the next four months despite the docks and miners' strikes, according to the latest monthly survey by the Confederation of British Industry.

However, the survey suggests that the growth in output may be slower than before.

The number of companies expecting an increase in their production fell slightly in the September survey compared with the previous two months. Of the 1,657 questioned, 24 per cent expected a rise in output compared with 12 per cent expecting a fall and 63 per cent no change.

The CBI believes that this may be partly due to the dock strike, since most of the survey was carried out before it ended.

NCB hopes Worlock's 'eleventh hour' warning

By Alan Hamilton

The clergy took a further hand in the coal dispute yesterday on the coal-tips of the Bishop of Durham's enthronement address on Friday.

The Most Rev Derek Worlock, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, told a religious conference in the Isle of Man that the miners' strike was "a symptom of the failure of our society to come to terms with the post-industrial age", and should not be written off as the mere intransigence of two strong-willed men.

"What is to happen to whole communities when the industry, about which their lives have been bound up and upon which their livelihood has depended, is judged to be no longer profitable, practical, or even the best way of doing things, or serving the wider community?"

"That is why this matter concerns all of us, why the whole nation needs to take a very clear look about it as we move towards the eleventh hour of the industrial era", Archbishop Worlock told a meeting of the St Vincent de Paul Society.

The archbishop, whose staff said his address had been written before hearing the Rt Rev David Jenkins's speech, said on the BBC radio programme *The World This Week* yesterday that the church had a responsibility to create the atmosphere in which reconciliation could take place.

Bishop Jenkins, whose Durham diocese covers a key mining area, had a less kindly reception yesterday from one of his own churchmen, the Rt Rev Douglas Feaver, Anglican bishop of Peterborough, said in a radio interview that Bishop Jenkins "had no sense of time or place".

Bishop Feaver said: "If he wants to get MacGregor (the National Coal Board chairman) to resign, the thing to do is to get to know MacGregor and to put it to him face to face. If he wants to get any sense into Scargill's head, the only way is in strict privacy between the two of them."

If Bishop Jenkins wanted to make a political statement, the time and place to do it would be when he was introduced to the House of Lords, where counter-arguments "will be put to him in return. When he is in a pulpit, he is the Bishop of Durham; when he is on a platform, he is Mr Jenkins," Bishop Feaver said.

Bishop Jenkins' remarks on the "elderly American" Mr Ian MacGregor also came under criticism from Mr John Gummer, the Conservative Party chairman, who is also a lay member of the Church of England General Synod. The bishop was dividing his diocese when he should be uniting it, Mr Gummer said in a radio interview.

"The difficulty for many of us in these circumstances is that on two recent occasions the diocese of Durham has not been given unity but has been given the kind of statement which must divide rather than unite. It is that which many of us think is much more important than Continued on back page, col 8



Bishop Worlock: "Symptom of failure"

Crop yields outstrip all expectations

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Any lingering doubts about the phenomenal size and quality of this year's harvest must surely be dissipated by the third and final annual crop survey compiled by *The Times*.

At 7.5 tonnes a hectare, wheat yields are up by 21 per cent on last year and 44 per cent above the average for the past 10 years. On the basis of the Ministry of Agriculture's estimate of a 15 per cent increase in acreage, the harvest could approach 15 million tonnes.

The reported barley yield has likewise shattered all previous records; at six tonnes a hectare it is 22 per cent higher than last year and 36 per cent above the 10-year average. With 8 per cent less planted this year than last, the final tally should still be about a million tonnes higher than last year's 8.5 million tonnes.

Whatever the political and economic implications, Britain's farmers have achieved a spectacular technical success. Whether it will have to be paid for in depressed market prices, and in deliberate restraints on production, remains to be seen.

Mr John MacGregor, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, said on Friday that he had received no official reports of any serious shortage of storage space, and the ending of the dock strike will have relieved the pressure on granaries.

Mr MacGregor also said that the Government would support severe EEC price restraint, which can be interpreted as a standstill on the level of intervention support, but would oppose production quotas as unworkable. With the Soviet Union reportedly seeking to purchase some 40 million tonnes after another poor harvest, the cost of disposing of this year's surpluses may not be as heavy as had been feared, and that in turn would weaken the argument for cuts in production.

Farmers taking part in the survey predictably found little to complain about, at least so far as arable crops are concerned, although several commented on the relatively poor performance of spring barley, which was once again affected by drought at the wrong period.

"I am 87 years of age and I have never known a better year," a Shropshire grower writes. "The best harvest ever." The verdict of a Gwynedd man, who adds that he has been farming since he married in 1927 at the age of 23.

"Wheat has not only come up to but exceeds all former reports. He finished harvesting on September 1 and could have done so before the end of August but for having to find outlets for 500 tonnes in excess of the farm's storage capacity. On the island of Bute, off the west coast of Scotland, the harvest was completed in August - for the first time in memory, a correspondent claims. A Humberside grower, who enjoyed wheat yields ranging from 8.25 tonnes to 9.5 tonnes a hectare, says that many of his neighbours are claiming 10 tonnes, but he is sceptical of those claims.

Expectations vary according to the quality of the land, and a Leicestershire reader describes his yield of six tonnes an acre as outstanding. His main concern is that bales of straw still lying in the fields create a fire hazard, but he adds that Continued on page 2, col 8

Tomorrow

Cheap at the price Fashion questions the value of high street shops that provide low-cost clothes



Golden oldie Part 2 of the American presidential campaign series follows Ronald Reagan's well-trodden trail

Demolition job Roger Scruton suggests tearing down loathsome modern buildings, even those designed by the famous

Teamed up England Rugby selectors announce the first team of the season to play the World XV at Twickenham

Portfolio

Double win of £40,000

An Australian woman won the £40,000 dividend in the weekly Portfolio game in *The Times* on Saturday. She is Mrs Gail Forbes, of Tanfield Road, Croydon, who has lived in England for seven years. Yesterday Mrs Forbes, a regular reader of *The Times* was still shocked from her double weekly win but was planning "a good celebration and a holiday".

The £2,000 Daily prize is shared between Mrs Mariel Goldstein of Fairfax Road, Swiss Cottage, London, and Mr Frank O'Leary, of Cheshfield Lane, Orpington, Kent.

There is no Portfolio competition today because of technical problems with the stock exchange prices. Today we carry the weekly changes. Today's £2,000 portfolio prize is held over until tomorrow, when there will be a total of £4,000 to be won.

Honour for absent Chernenko

President Chernenko has been awarded the Order of Lenin to mark his seventy-third birthday today - but no film of the Soviet leader accompanied the news on Moscow television. Rumours are growing that the President may step down because of ill-health or that he may be forced to do so. Page 4

500 arrested at township funeral

Police arrested 500 people at the funeral of a black killed in recent unrest in Sebokeng township near Sharpeville in South Africa.

Sanctions opposed, page 7

Hongkong deal

The Anglo-Chinese agreement on the future of Hongkong will be initiated in Peking on Wednesday. Page 6

Torrance wins

Sam Torrance won the Barcelona Open golf tournament in a sudden-death play-off with Des Smyth yesterday. Torrance had started the day a stroke behind Smyth. Page 21

Leader page, 11

Letters: On bishop and miners, from Prof A. Marwick, and Mr M. Burn; job mobility, from Mr J. H. Clement, and Mr J. H. Wellings; gallery extension, from Sir James Richards

Leading articles: Miners, Civil Service

Features, pages 8-10

Ken Livingstone's election strategy for Labour; turn of the tide for Israel; how the western arms industry is helping Russia. Spectrum: first of a three-part series on the US election. Monday Page: the housewife who wrote a best-seller. Obituary, page 12

Mr Bruce Greaves, Dr Reidar Sognnaes

World Banking, pages 15-18

World economy examined as the IMF and World Bank open their joint annual meeting in Washington

Home News	2-4	Diary	10
Overseas	4, 6, 7	Free Bonds	28
Arts	12	Religion	12
Business	14, 19, 20	Sport	20-23
Chess	7	TV & Radio	27
Church	12	Theatre, etc	27
Court	12	Weather	28
Crusade	28	Wills	12

Which of these languages would you like to speak?

- Tick the one you want to speak in 3 months' time!
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Afrikaans | <input type="checkbox"/> Icelandic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American English | <input type="checkbox"/> Indonesian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arabic (Modern) | <input type="checkbox"/> Irish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese (Mandarin) | <input type="checkbox"/> Italian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Danish | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dutch | <input type="checkbox"/> Malay |
| <input type="checkbox"/> English | <input type="checkbox"/> Norwegian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> English (Intermediate) | <input type="checkbox"/> Polish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> English (Advanced) | <input type="checkbox"/> Portuguese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finnish | <input type="checkbox"/> Russian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> French | <input type="checkbox"/> Serbo-Croat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> French (Intermediate) | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish (of Latin America) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> German | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish (Castilian) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> German (Intermediate) | <input type="checkbox"/> Swedish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greek (Modern) | <input type="checkbox"/> Thai |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hebrew (Modern) | <input type="checkbox"/> Welsh |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hindi | |

FREE Together with a comprehensive information pack we will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE a cassette or record demonstrating the unique Linguaphone method

Mr/Ms/Miss _____

Address _____

Age (under 18) _____

The Linguaphone Method
The natural way to learn a language.

Send to: Linguaphone Institute Limited, Department TS16
209 Regent St. London W1R 8AU or phone 01-439 9628

For more information of Linguaphone available in London
Linguaphone Sources on 209 Regent St. Harrods, Fortys, Selfridges and Coles

Lawyers to offer national high street network for conveyancing by computer

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society is expected to give clearance soon to a group of solicitors who want to create the first nationwide network of solicitors offering a competitive high street conveyancing service.

The idea started with about 50 solicitors in Liverpool, representing six firms, who intend to link together to share overheads and offer a conveyancing service under the registered name of Conveyancing Exchange Ltd.

Now some of them plan to launch the scheme nationally, aiming for a possible membership of 1,500 branch offices, or 10 per cent of the profession, who will all use the name under licence or franchise.

The scheme would be the first to be promoted nationally by a group of solicitors and the first to take full advantage of the relaxation of rules on advertising which comes into force on October 1.

Mr Laurence Bennett, one of the founders, said: "It was a question of survival. With proposed competition from the banks and building societies and estate agents, we thought we must have a marketing strategy to tell the public what we did and that it was the best offer."

The group will provide a standard fixed price conveyancing service throughout the country which will be highly competitive and in some areas considerably cheaper than fees now charged.

Solicitors who join the scheme will display the logo in their windows, and be required to conform to certain standards of practice and procedure. They will have to acquire and use the group's computer conveyancing system, which will give them electronic access to building societies, local authorities (for searches) and eventually, when it is computerized, the Land Registry.

Three large building societies have agreed to establish experimental computer links with the scheme.

In return, solicitors will benefit from heavy professional advertising, nationally and locally. Conveyancing Exchange has already appointed ARC International to handle advertising which, it is estimated, will be worth £3m in the first year.

The scheme has already received about 800 inquiries from interested solicitors and now awaits formal clearance by the Law Society. After that it will launch a recruitment campaign, taking on suitable firms on the basis of location and general attitude.

Mr David Deacon, another founder, said: "We want solicitors who wish to give their clients a good service for a fair price and so enhance the image of the profession."

A national marketing campaign will follow, and is likely to attract substantial mortgage facilities which individual firms could not hope to raise, allowing the service to start next March.

There will be stringent controls and supervision by local committees of the standard of service offered by all franchise holders.

Mortgage reform to aid housing urged

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Reform of the system of mortgage tax relief, using it as a housing subsidy to help those in housing need, and more investment to provide rented housing for those who cannot afford to buy are suggested by the Catholic Housing Aid Society in evidence to the inquiry into housing chaired by the Duke of Edinburgh.

The society says that the reform of mortgage tax relief, which exceeds public sector subsidies, would require important changes in taxation, but such an approach was essential.

The present distribution of tax relief and subsidies is inequitable, both within and between tenures. At present, the people who receive the greatest subsidies are those in the higher tax brackets, while the number of those in housing need grow greater as public resources to housing are reduced.

The society argues that the system of tax relief does not stimulate house building, improvement and maintenance, nor does it provide adequate assistance with housing costs to those most in need.

"Freedom of choice for the vast majority of people we advise is a myth. Far from helping them to gain a greater sense of control over their own lives, we find ourselves in the position of being forced to bring home to them the reality of their lack of choice," it says.

Calling for greater public investment in housing, Miss Robina Rafferty, assistant director of the society, commented that what those who came to see them were looking for was a secure home, in good condition, at a price they could afford.

"It does not seem an unreasonable demand. Yet often all that we can offer is help with an immediate problem, such as supplementary benefit. It is scandalous that so many people are suffering because housing is regarded as such low priority."

A national investigation into "crumbling" council homes has been demanded by the Institute of Housing in its report to the housing inquiry (the Press Association reports).

Mr Peter McGurk, the institute's director, said: "Much of the high-rise housing, which shot up two decades ago has already begun to crumble."

"Unless we address ourselves immediately to the appalling state of some of our older housing, we will slip back towards the standards of housing quality which existed last century."

Rating call on homes' energy use

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Home buyers in Britain should be able to know how energy-efficient houses on sale are, according to a report published by the Association for the Conservation of Energy.

The first detailed study by the association investigated the United States system of awarding houses a home energy rating.

Mr Andrew Warren, the association's director, said: "With people often paying more for their fuel than for their rates it makes sound sense to try to develop an objective measure by which to judge the energy-efficiency of a home. This can be a particular boon to all those changing home."

The association found that four rating schemes are being tested in the USA: prescriptive ratings which award points for energy-saving devices in the home; site-specific ratings which use computer programmes to make precise assessments of each home; schemes which group dwellings under categories in a simplified specific rating system; performance-based rating systems using evidence of previous fuel consumption.



The Queen watching the Duke of Edinburgh compete yesterday in the National Carriage Driving Championship at Windsor, where he was runner-up in the pony team event (Photographs: Julien Herbert). Report page 21.

Boats sunk by freak waterspout

A waterspout of exceptional size struck the harbour area at Barmouth on the mid-Wales coast on Saturday evening, sinking three boats and damaging three others as it swept into the Mawddach estuary.

The spout was generated by freak wind conditions in Cardigan Bay and Mr John Stockford, commodore of the Menoneth Yacht Club estimated it at about 150ft high and 100yds wide.

The whirling mass of water plucked boats 15ft into its centre and lifted tons of sand from the seabed. Heavy ornamental seats on the quay were hurled away and a flagpole snapped. People on the beach and the quay ran in fear as the spout appeared to be heading for the town.

Mr Stockford said: "It struck the railway bridge and that helped to break it up."

Squirrel pie 'regretted'

Officials of the Forestry Commission have been embarrassed by the choice of venison and squirrel pie for a lunch to be attended by Sir David Montgomery, the commission's chairman, tomorrow during a seminar on wildlife at a conservation plantation in Rhelais Forest, Neath, West Glamorgan.

The Commission said it regretted any embarrassment to Sir David and the guests that the menu might cause.

Duke sues fire alarm firm

The Duke of Argyll is suing a fire alarm company for damages for "anxiety and great distress" to himself and his family resulting from a fire in his Scottish home at Inveraray Castle, in Argyll, last December.

The duke, aged 47, and trustees of the tenth duke have issued a High Court writ against Gent Ltd, of Leicester, which installed a fire alarm system in the castle. The fire is said to have broken out in a library three days after the system was tested. The duke and the trustees are claiming a total of £3,400.

In 1975, a £1m fire destroyed many treasures of the Argyll family.

Dartington head on leave

Dartington Hall School in Devon is to appoint a new headmaster.

Mr Roger Tibbels, aged 45, the joint headmaster, who was named after the resignation of Dr Lyn Blackshaw, is to take a 12-month sabbatical from next Monday. He will undertake promotional work.

Mr Tibbels denied yesterday that he was being dismissed. "If I was being booted out they would not have given me the option to go back, and I certainly would not be undertaking promotion work for the school."

He said that the sabbatical had been arranged before Dr Blackshaw arrived. "Contraventions of the past 12 months and my appointment as headmaster it was postponed again."

In the past year Dr Blackshaw disclosed that the school was rife with under-age drinking, sex and drugs. He resigned after nude pictures of him and his wife were published.

Plough winner

Mr Desmond Wright, a Department of Agriculture inspector from Coleraine, Northern Ireland, won the world ploughing match championship held at Wispington, Lincolnshire, at the weekend.

Bus champion

Mr Roy Blaikie, aged 36, of Newlands Gardens, Workington, Cumbria, won the title of UK Bus Driver of the Year in Blackpool yesterday. He beat 92 rivals.

RETIREMENT PENSION WIDOW'S BENEFIT CHILD'S SPECIAL ALLOWANCE CHILD BENEFIT

How to get your benefit during DHSS industrial action

We are sorry that industrial action at our Newcastle computer centres means that some changes are still necessary in the way some benefits are paid.

If you get your pension book from a local DHSS office because your retirement pension is combined with supplementary pension, you can ignore this information. Otherwise, please check below to see whether you are affected, then follow the advice given.

RETIREMENT PENSION, WIDOW'S BENEFIT, CHILD'S SPECIAL ALLOWANCE OR CHILD BENEFIT

If you have a current order book continue to cash it at the post office in the usual way until it runs out.

When your order book runs out you can still be paid on it at the post office. But the post office can only make one emergency payment at a time, so go there every week, or every 4th week if you are paid 4-weekly. Take your old order book with you, and your second book if you have one. If you can't get there yourself someone else can collect your money for you, but they must take evidence of their own identity with them.

If you are temporarily away from home you can get up to two emergency payments on your old book at another post office. Check the notes on the inside back cover of your order book.

If you do not collect your payments every week, the missed payments will be made to you when normal service is resumed. If you cannot wait until then contact your local DHSS office.

However, you cannot be paid on your old order book if

- your book was for widow's allowance (contact your local DHSS office for advice), or
- you have applied to change to payment by credit transfer (see below).

RETIREMENT PENSION OR WIDOW'S BENEFIT ONLY

If you are already paid by credit transfer, payments will normally continue to be made to your account at the same rate as your last payment. If no payment is made, contact your local DHSS office.

If you have applied for payment by credit transfer but no payment has yet been made into your account, contact your local DHSS office. Let them have your old order book if you still have it.

Payable orders cannot be issued by the Newcastle computer centre during the industrial action. If you are normally paid 4-weekly or quarterly by payable order, write to, phone or call at your local DHSS office (or if you live outside the UK write to DHSS Overseas Branch, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE98 1YX). Let them have your full name and address and the whole tear-off portion of your last payable order, if you still have it. Otherwise, give your pension number, the type of pension, the weekly amount and the normal payment interval. You only need to do this once.

CHILD BENEFIT ONLY

If you are already paid by credit transfer, or if we have written to say you will be paid in this way when your order book runs out, your payments should not be affected. But there may be slight delays in crediting your account. If a payment has not been made by the due date and you cannot wait a few days, contact your local DHSS office for advice. Let them have your old order book if you still have it.

New claims

If you have claimed child benefit for the first time, or have claimed for another child, there may be some delay before we can pay you. This applies whether you have asked for payment by order book or credit transfer. If you cannot wait, contact your local DHSS office.

If you don't have your order book or there is a change in your circumstances, please get in touch with your local DHSS office. Please do not write to DHSS Newcastle (unless you live abroad) until further notice.

Department of Health and Social Security

Restaurant guide for nonsmokers

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Action on Smoking and Health has produced a guide to non-smoking restaurants in London as the first step towards a UK guide to dining out for non-smokers.

What ASH claims is the first guide for non-smokers to London's restaurants lists 69 establishments ranging from Harrods to hamburger bars and from chain stores such as Littlewoods and British Home Stores, to restaurants such as Locketts and Cranks, which now provide either non-smoking tables or sections or complete smoking bans.

Mr David Simpson, director of ASH, said: "This is just the beginning. Now that non-smokers are realizing they do not necessarily have to have their meals spoiled by the minority of customers who still smoke, there is a rapidly increasing demand for guides like this."

ASH Guide to Restaurants in London, (25p post free from 5-11 Mortimer Street, London W1A 7RH).

Taxi drivers move into the credit card market

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Birmingham is about to become the first city in Britain to follow the American trend and accept credit cards for taxi rides.

Its 150 taxi drivers have agreed to accept British Rail's Travel Key card using a small pocket imprinting machine, and the practice could soon spread to other cities and other credit cards.

Most British taxi drivers insist on cash, partly because they think it encourages tipping, and partly because they dislike the paperwork and the fee involved in credit cards. But in the US, credit cards have become widespread, partly because taxmen face a risk of robbery.

"Things are not as bad as that here," Mr John Jeffries, secretary of the Birmingham Taxi Association, said. "But there are other benefits both for our drivers and for their customers. This is the age of plastic money, and our drivers want to keep up with the trend, the cloth cap and muffer went out here long ago. It should bring in more business. Mr Jeffries said, because rail and taxi fares can be charged on the same card and card users are offered discounts on rail and hotel charges."

"We are taking care of the paperwork."

Peace tax protest ends

A peace protester has decided to pay a £165 tax bill under protest after the issue of a warrant of execution by the court which told him to pay.

Mr Edward Stanton, aged 47, a gardener from Witherlack, near Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria, has been fighting a long court battle against paying taxes that could be used for the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction. The original debt was for £460 but after a hearing more than a year ago he then made two compromise payments.

Hero of St Paul's sells medal

The man who saved St Paul's Cathedral from destruction by a huge unexploded bomb at the height of the blitz is selling the George Cross he earned by his bravery.

Forty-four years ago George Wylie, now aged 75, was a national hero. His courage as a bomb disposal engineer saved Wren's cathedral, and King George VI made him one of the first recipients of the then newly created George Cross.

The medal comes under the hammer at Sotheby's on November 1.

Sapper George Wylie was a member of a six-man Royal Engineers bomb disposal team working in London when a one ton bomb, one of the biggest dropped on London in 1940, fell near the west end of the cathedral on the night of September 12, 1940.

The bomb, which was powerful enough to blow the cathedral to pieces, buried itself more than 27 feet under Dean's Yard, fracturing a gas main as it fell.

Three sappers were overcome by gas before the main, which caught fire, was isolated. Mr Wylie located the bomb and began digging.

For three days while Wylie

speed to Hackney Marshes by Wylie's commanding officer, Lieutenant Robert Davies.

When Lt Davies blew it up, the explosion left a crater 100ft across.

Lt Davies also received the George Cross for his courage and in June, 1941, he and Wylie, by then promoted to corporal, went together to Buckingham Palace to receive their medals from the King.

A notice in *The London Gazette* said: "Sapper Wylie's untiring energy, courage and disregard for danger was an outstanding example to his comrades."

The medal is expected to make as much as £10,000.

Mr Wylie, who now lives in east London, was reluctant to discuss his reasons for the sale. Independent sources have confirmed that he is the seller, but Sotheby's has declined to identify the vendor.

The Victoria Cross and George Cross Association described a sale by a living medal holder as "almost unprecedented."

Lt Davies's George Cross was sold last October at Sotheby's for £16,000. Mr Davies died in 1975.

Three-way traffic in superpower diplomacy

Washington takes the initiative on improving relations with Kremlin

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

This week the United States and the Soviet Union, having spent the past three years growing at each other, will make a concerted attempt to lay the groundwork for a more constructive relationship over the next few years.

Beginning with President Reagan's address to the United Nations today and ending with his White House meeting with Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, on Friday, the Administration will make the utmost effort to convince the Kremlin of its genuine desire to improve relations and to negotiate arms reduction agreements.

Although no one in Washington knows exactly what Mr. Gromyko will say to the President, officials who keep track of Soviet affairs believe he will react positively to the new US initiative.

They do not, however, expect any tangible results to emerge

this week. Mr. Gromyko's talks with President Reagan and with Mr. George Schultz, the Secretary of State, whom he is to meet on Wednesday, are mainly intended to improve the atmosphere between the superpowers and to examine areas of possible progress in three main spheres - arms control, bilateral relations and regional conflicts such as Central America and the Middle East.

Furthermore, officials are concerned that Mr. Gromyko may take umbrage if, as seems certain, President Reagan and Mr. Shultz raise the issue of human rights in the Soviet Union, particularly the case of Mr. Andrei Sakharov.

As evidence of the Americans' desire for improved relations, President Reagan will propose regular high-level meetings between top Soviet and US officials, including foreign and defence ministers.

The long-term aim of the

increased contacts would be an eventual meeting between the US and Soviet Presidents. Although the United States will not propose an early summit, senior officials who briefed journalists on the Reagan-Gromyko talks said Washington would be receptive if Moscow proposed one.

This represents a relaxation of the Administration's previous insistence that the President would consider a summit only if it was well prepared and had a reasonable chance of success.

The senior official emphasized that the United States would be "flexible" in its future dealings with the Soviet Union. "We want to build a sustained dialogue and we are not wedded to any particular format," he said.

The Americans hope that this flexible approach will ease the way for the Soviet Union to

return to the talks on reducing medium and long-range nuclear missiles which it walked out of at the end of last year.

The official also reiterated that the United States was prepared to hold talks with Moscow on banning the militarization of space, which is a particular concern of the Soviet Union. Moscow proposed talking about space weapons last June, but rejected an American counter-proposal to bring medium and long-range nuclear weapons into the same talks.

The United States has been attempting to improve relations with the Soviet Union since the beginning of the year, but its efforts were spurned by Moscow. However, it is now believed that the Kremlin, believing that President Reagan will be re-elected to another four-year term in November, is prepared to respond positively to the US initiative.

More doubts as Chernenko turns 73

From Richard Owen, Moscow

There are growing rumours in Moscow that President Chernenko, who turns 73 today, may step down or be forced to do so.

The rumours appear to stem from sources embarrassed by Mr. Chernenko's three recent television appearances which have under scored his deteriorating health.

The most recent, last Friday evening, was heavily edited. Russians were shocked by the Soviet leader's obvious ill health and shortness of breath when he gave a recorded address to Finnish and Soviet viewers.

Informed sources said no move against the Soviet leader was likely as long as Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the veteran Foreign Minister and senior Politburo member, was out of the country attending the United Nations

General Assembly. He is also meeting President Reagan in Moscow.

At a critical point in Soviet-American relations the Kremlin must present a united front at all costs, the sources said. But Mr. Gromyko cannot offer or even discuss a future Chernenko encounter as long as the Soviet leader is physically incapacitated.

Some observers argue that although President Chernenko is rapidly becoming a cipher, this suits the party apparatchiks who elected him and who do not want a strong and assertive politician, such as Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev or Mr. Grigory Romanov, in power. No Soviet leader has ever relinquished power voluntarily.

"Mr. Chernenko is becoming little more than an awardee of medals", one Kremlin watcher commented at the weekend.

Of the two posts he holds he seems to be exercising only the nominal powers of the state presidency. His political grip as General-Secretary of the party is obviously slipping.

Observers will be watching today to see how Mr. Chernenko's birthday is treated by the press and television. Yuri Andropov's birthday during his time in power was marked modestly, but Leonid Brezhnev was usually given lavish treatment, and Mr. Chernenko has sought to emulate the Brezhnev personality cult.

Since he reappeared after a summer break earlier this month, President Chernenko has awarded medals to cosmonauts and a Greek Communist leader. On both occasions he stood stiffly and read from a piece of paper with great

difficulty because of breathing problems.

Last Friday, the Soviet leader gave an address marking the fortieth anniversary of Russia's armistice with Finland, but this time he was sitting and the speech was recorded in several takes, with Mr. Chernenko peering to read from a cue card. Western technicians noted the position of Mr. Chernenko's hands and concluded the film had been edited at least nine times.

Mr. Chernenko took power in February after the death of President Andropov but he has failed to impose his stamp on the Kremlin so far. His television appearances are clearly designed to counteract speculation about his political standing, but are having the opposite effect.

Gromyko talks point to further thaw with Peking

From Zoriana Fysariwsky, New York, and David Bonavia, Peking

Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and Mr. Wu Xueqian, his Chinese counterpart, on Saturday ended two days of talks aimed at improving relations between the two countries.

They were the highest level talks between Soviet and Chinese officials since 1969, although Mr. Wan Li, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, attended the Moscow funeral of President Andropov in February.

The Russian occupation of Afghanistan, the Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia,

and Sino-Soviet border tensions were the main topics. China has said repeatedly that these issues are among the most important standing in the way of a profound thaw between the two countries.

Later this week Mr. Gromyko will meet President Reagan in Washington.

Experienced observers in Peking said that, although the talks may herald further improvements in Sino-Soviet relations, they doubted that anything resembling the close alliance of the 1950s could be

restored in the foreseeable future.

The last official contacts at a level higher than that of deputy minister occurred in 1969, when Zhou Enlai, then Prime Minister, met Alexey Kosygin, his Russian counterpart, in Peking. Zhou later accused the Russians of failing to implement the agreement he reached with Kosygin for the withdrawal of forces from disputed border areas.

Since then China's hostility has focused on Moscow's foreign policy, especially with regard to Afghanistan, Cambo-

dia, and the stationing of troops and missiles in Mongolia, on China's borders.

China has dropped its once fierce criticism of the internal situation in the Soviet Union, and has stopped calling it "revisionist". It has also agreed to a slight improvement in cultural, sporting and trade relations, and resumed such relations with other Warsaw Pact countries.

But the Chinese leadership is thought still to mistrust the Soviet Union as a greater threat to world peace than the United States.

Afghan pilot defects to Pakistan

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

An Afghan Air Force colonel who flew his Soviet-made AN-26 aircraft to Pakistan on Saturday has asked for asylum, the Government said here yesterday.

A spokesman said four other Afghan Air Force officers were on board the light tactical transport plane, but he did not say if they too had sought asylum.

● MOSCOW: Jacques Abochar, the French television reporter taken prisoner in Afghanistan last week, had "spying equipment" in his possession, Tass said yesterday (AFP reports).

Radio Kabul yesterday said Mr. Abochar was in the custody of Afghan security forces.

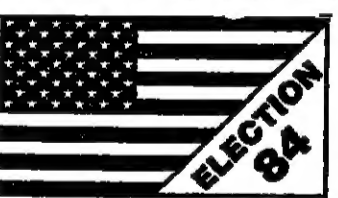
Stealing the Democrats' clothes

From Christopher Thomas, Milwaukee

President Reagan sounds ever more like the Democrat he once was. He continually evokes the names of almost every Democratic President of the past 40 years, with the conspicuous exception of Mr. Jimmy Carter.

In so doing he hopes to tempt huge numbers of registered Democrats to defect to him in November, as they did in 1980. When addressing blue-collar workers, in particular, he sings a Democratic tune. Nowhere in his speeches is there mention of welfare cheats or irresponsible trade unions, and certainly no reference to the cuts in Medicare and other Democratic social programmes that he plans.

Rather, he touches an historical Democratic chord, frequently quoting Lincoln's assertion that America is the last best hope of mankind. He draws distinctions between the



vibrant Democratic Party of old, and the one represented by the decidedly uncharismatic Mr. Walter Mondale.

It is in predominantly blue-collar towns like Milwaukee that the message is proving so powerful. Local Democratic leaders grudgingly admit that Mr. Reagan will capture a large slice of the working class vote because Mr. Mondale presents such a gloomy picture of himself and of the United States.

Democratic campaign managers concede that it is difficult for Mr. Mondale to compete with the widespread, working class perception that Mr. Reagan is a real man, a real leader, somebody who stands up to the

Russians. The Grenada invasion enhanced the image. So, paradoxically, did his crushing defeat of the striking air traffic controllers in 1981.

The Democrats have tried strenuously to tarnish the image. They keep raising the Lebanon debacle, but somehow it will not stick.

Mr. Reagan last voted for a Democratic president 36 years ago. I changed when I found that I could no longer follow the course of the leadership of that party," he says.

Mr. Mondale, somewhat limply, has been saying that Mr. Reagan's tax policies have substantially increased taxes on people earning less than \$10,000. He told most packers at Ralph's Grocery Company in Compton, California: "I'm mad. I'm angry. I'm damned mad because I don't think that it's right."

Despite superlatives, the message demonstrably has not got across. Spectrum, page 8



Low Profile: Zola Budd slipping quietly away from her brother's wedding in Bloemfontein at the weekend. She refused to answer questions on reports that she might stay on in South Africa.

Tough anti-inflation package hits shekel in the pocket

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

The Cabinet decided in Jerusalem yesterday to siphon vast sums of shekels from the pockets of Israelis as a prelude to a direct assault on inflation.

Talking to the press after the cabinet meeting, Mr. Yitzhak Modai, the Finance Minister, said the measures include income tax reforms, calculated to increase revenue by the equivalent of \$150m (£119m), a one-time tax on motor vehicles, private boats and aircraft, equipment, supplies and commercial premises, and a reduction of government subsidies on essential commodities.

Mr. Modai also reported progress in implementing the Government's decision to slash the \$20,000m annual budget by

\$1,000m. He said details were already worked out concerning most ministries, but there were still difficulties about cuts in education and culture, national insurance, religious affairs, water and settlements. The differences will be adjudicated by a committee of four ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Modai said details of the income tax measures were completed by the Cabinet yesterday and were now being drafted. The ministerial economics committee is working on details of a property tax, but the Cabinet decided they should not exceed 2 per cent and should be payable in instalments.

Israelis foil guerrilla boat attack

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

At least six people, one of them a woman and all said to be guerrillas, were shot dead yesterday during two separate attacks on Israel's occupation army in southern Lebanon.

A boat approached the Israeli checkpoint at the Awali River from the crossing and a woman, said to be French, opened fire on the Israelis with a rocket-propelled grenade. The vessel was chased to the rivermouth by an Israeli gunboat, where the woman and two of the four men on board were reported by witnesses to have been killed.

Five Israeli soldiers were also reported wounded near Nabatieh yesterday and the Israelis later said they had shot dead three guerrillas, recovering their rifles and ammunition.

Turning tide, page 10

France will extradite 3 Basques

Paris (AP) - France yesterday decided to extradite to Spain three members of the Basque separatist movement ETA and expelled four others to the West African state of Togo.

The seven men and an eighth whose extradition has not been requested by Spain, were in the forty-sixth day of a hunger strike in Fresnes prison against extradition, claiming the right to be political refugees.

The office of the French Prime Minister, M. Laurent Fabius, said the three to be extradited had appealed to the Council of State, the nation's highest court and the council would hear the appeals on Wednesday or Thursday.

Cuban guilty of terrorism

New York (Reuters) - A Cuban exile described as the leader of the anti-Castro guerrilla group, Omega, was convicted here of 25 charges including murder and bomb attacks.

Edward Arocena, aged 41, faces a mandatory life sentence for murdering Felix Garcia Rodriguez, an attaché at the Cuban Mission to the United Nations in 1980. He was also found guilty of the attempted murder of the Cuban representative at the UN.

Poles escape in container lorry

Vienna (AP) - Three Poles, aged between 20 and 24, braving Polish and Czechoslovak border controls, escaped to Austria inside a container on a lorry, the police reported yesterday.

It was not known how they survived the two-day trip of 500 miles. They hid in the sealed container, loaded with textiles.

Angry Chad

Ndjamena (AFP) - Chad Government officials bitterly attacked the "imposition" of foreign observers to monitor the agreed withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from the country. A close colleague of President Hissene Habre said that France had behaved "as if Chad did not exist".

Swiss say no

Zurich (Reuters) - Swiss voters rejected a proposed ban on new nuclear power plants in a public referendum. They also rejected an energy-saving programme which would have been financed by a new tax on users of energy.

Out of the blue

Delhi (AFP) - Two people were killed and three others were injured when they were hit by food packets dropped by helicopter to flood victims in Assam.

Message in journalists' expulsion

'Go and don't come back'

From Robert Fisk, Bate Bridge, Lebanon

After the arrest of four Western journalists, two of them from *The Times*, by the Israeli Army in southern Lebanon and their eviction under armed guard from the Israeli-occupied area of the country, an Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv has stated that correspondents are no longer permitted to travel from Beirut to southern Lebanon.

This new restriction, if it continues in force, means that reporters will no longer be able to cover the guerrilla war against Israel's occupation army at first hand or investigate independently any of the killings taking place in the south of Lebanon.

Mr. Charles Wilson, the executive editor of *The Times* who was visiting Lebanon, Mr. Gerry Labelle, the Beirut news editor of the Associated Press, Ms. Scheherazade Faramarzi of AP and myself were all ordered out of Israel's occupation zone on Thursday by an Israeli army captain after we had travelled to the office of the Israeli army's official spokesman at Kfar Falous near Sidon and asked for a press briefing on the situation in southern Lebanon.

When we asked to see the spokesman and to obtain a document in Hebrew that would identify us as journalists, the Israeli captain - identified by gunmen of the "South Lebanon Army" militia at the base only as "Captain Albert" - photographed our press credentials and said: "You are ordered to return to Beirut immediately. These are military orders."

When we pointed out that the Israelis had permitted us to cross their front lines at the Bate Bridge two days earlier, the captain, who wore Israeli



army uniform with a red yarmulka fringed with gold on his head, replied: "I do not know about this. But you do not have a permit to be here."

When I told him that we all held valid press credentials and were legally working in Lebanon, he said: "I am sorry but you do not have a permit to go to Israel? Well, you need a permit to come here."

In previous weeks, journalists in Beirut have generally although not always sought passes in Hebrew to cross Israeli lines into southern Lebanon from the Israeli Government's liaison office north of Beirut. Since this office was closed on the orders of Mr. Rashid Karami, the Lebanese Prime Minister, and with the support of Mr. Nabih Berri, the Justice Minister and leader of the Shia Muslim "Amal" militia, such passes cannot be obtained.

When Mr. Wilson asked "Captain Albert" how the permit he was requesting could be obtained in Beirut now, the officer replied: "I don't know. Get one in Europe. Get one in London. Go abroad and get one. Ask Rashid Karami for a permit. Ask Mr. Berri." He then laughed.

An English-speaking man in a

tee-shirt who said that he was neither an Israeli nor a Lebanese but who acted as interpreter for "Captain Albert" - who spoke only Hebrew and French - repeatedly asked how long we had been in southern Lebanon and how we had managed to "drive" our car through the Israeli lines.

In fact, Israeli officers allowed us to cross their lines at the Bate Bridge near Jezzeine and we had already travelled widely through Israel's occupation area, both on the Mediterranean coast and in the lower Bekaa Valley.

"Captain Albert" then ordered two gunmen from Israel's proxy "South Lebanon Army" militia to escort us to the Bate Bridge.

When "Captain Albert" told one of the men to travel in our car, we refused to carry him because he was holding a weapon. The two gunmen, in the company of a plainclothes "SLA" man, then travelled in a separate car which we were ordered to follow.

When we reached the Bate Bridge, they argued with the Israeli soldiers there until the soldiers accepted a piece of paper written in Hebrew by "Captain Albert".

An Israeli soldier who identified himself as Josy Sinai told me that one of the "SLA" men wanted to tell me something. "He says go and don't come back to southern Lebanon," the soldier said. "I don't know why."

It appears that correspondents based in Israel may still be allowed to visit Israel's occupation zone occasionally, but only in company with an Israeli army officer. This effectively prevents a correspondent from talking freely to local Lebanese or travelling freely

Queen and Duke start off on postponed tour of Canada

By Alan Hamilton

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will leave London today to begin their two-week official visit to Canada, postponed from July because of the Canadian snap general election which put Mr. Brian Mulroney's Progressive Conservative Party into power.

The royal couple will fly direct to Moncton, New Brunswick, to take part in two days of celebrations marking the bicentenary of the founding of the province by loyalists who emigrated north after the American Revolution. They will fly on to Ottawa for a formal meeting with Mr. Mulroney and his new cabinet before joining the royal yacht *Britannia* at the port of Morrisburg near by on the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Sailing into the Great Lakes on a nine-day cruise, the Queen and the Duke will attend functions celebrating the concurrent bicentenary of the founding of the province of Ontario, culminating in a visit to Toronto, which is celebrating its 150th anniversary this year.

The Queen will then fly on alone to Winnipeg for a two-day visit to Manitoba, a province

which has not received the monarch since 1971. As before, no invitation has been forthcoming for the Queen to visit the predominantly French province of Quebec, where the separatist movement is still strong, and where the monarch has not set foot since she attended the Olympic Games in Montreal in 1976.

Buckingham Palace tries to ensure that Canada receives a royal visit at least once a year. The Queen was last in Ottawa in 1982 for the repatriation of the Canadian Constitution, which effectively cut the country's last remaining colonial ties with Britain. The exception given to the Queen will be an indication of how much Canadians wish to retain their one remaining bond of a common monarchy.

The Queen visited British Columbia last year at the end of her United States tour, and the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit to the Maritime Provinces in the east last year. The Duke of Edinburgh will not be taking part in the visit to Manitoba; he is going to Egypt for a meeting of the International Equestrian Federation.

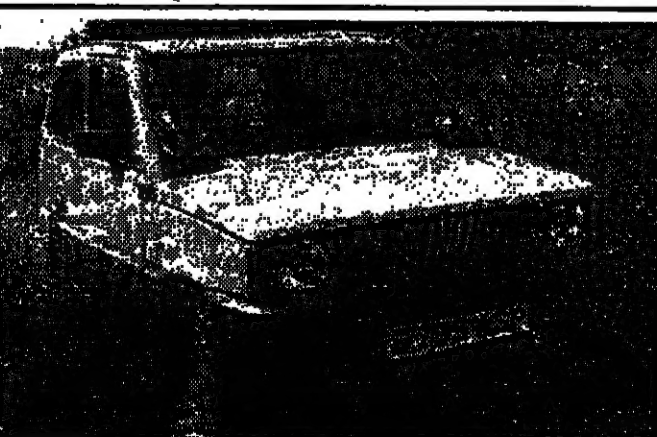
Mr. John Turner, the defeated Liberal Prime Minister, visited Windsor in July and asked for a postponement of the royal visit.

The revised dates were chosen at least partly because they fitted in with the Queen's long-standing engagement to make a private visit to the United States.

In March she accepted an invitation from Lady Forchester, the American-born wife of her racing manager, to make a purely personal visit to study her abiding passion, bloodstock, in Kentucky and Wyoming, and she will join Lady Forchester direct from Winnipeg.

October was chosen because it is regarded as the ideal period in the horse-breeding season. Some of her own mares will be at Lexington, Kentucky to be covered by American stallions.

When she accepted the invitation the Queen made it clear that she would undertake no official engagements, because President Reagan's own election campaign will be at an advanced stage. There are no plans for her to meet the President.



The Fiat Panda 4x4: Challenge to the Japanese

4-wheel drive at £4,390

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

A new Fiat car claimed to be the smallest and cheapest four-wheel drive saloon in Britain goes on sale today. The Panda 4x4 costs £4,390, and undercuts its nearest rivals by more than £300.

Fiat joined forces with the Austrian cross-country experts, Steyr-Daimler-Puch, to develop the four-wheel drive system, the first to be fitted to a car with the engine mounted transversely. It can be engaged on the move at speeds up to 37 mph.

Cheap four-wheel drive vehicles are much in demand as the long waiting list for cars

such as the Suzuki SJ 410 demonstrates. Suzuki imports limited by the 11 per cent ceiling on Japanese car imports.

Fiat, on the other hand, has unrestricted access to EEC countries, and is clearly attempting to cash in on the Japanese inability to meet the demand they have created.

The 956cc engine is a more powerful version of the one used in the Panda Comfort and Super models. The ability to revert to two-wheel drive gives it a top speed of 84 mph, and enables it to achieve better fuel consumption than almost all its rivals.

Muslim girls get their own school

Bradford's first private school for Muslim girls was officially opened on Saturday. The school, which has been converted from a former government office at a cost of more than £100,000, has 50 pupils aged 12 and over. The number is expected to rise to 100 by the end of the school year.

The school has been set up by the Muslim Association of Bradford because co-education is not acceptable to Muslim parents and because of difficulties experienced by Muslim girls taking physical education and swimming at local schools.

A year ago Bradford council refused to back a plan by a rival Muslim group for five aided-denominational schools in the city.

Mugging theory

Police believe that Mr. Cecil James Ellis, aged 57, a gardener of Holloway, north London, who was found dead of head injuries in Finsbury Park, may have been the victim of a mugging that went wrong.

Benefits blamed for splitting families

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The present pattern of benefits for young people is encouraging youngsters to leave school at 16 and forcing families to turn their teenage children out of home, the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux said yesterday.

In a submission to the Government's review of benefits for children and young people, now being chaired by Mr. Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, the association argues that benefit levels are threatening family stability.

For young people aged between 16 and 20, benefit can vary from nothing to £26.80 a week plus housing benefit for someone with a Youth Training Scheme place or a part-time course not living at home.

For someone aged between 16 and 19 still at school, the family receives £6.50 a week child benefit. But if the young person leaves full-time education he or she can receive £16.50 a week supplementary benefit while aged between 16 and 17, and £21.45 when aged between 18 and 20.

If the teenager leaves home but stays in a full-time course,

benefit of £26.80 plus housing benefit can be paid.

The effect, the association says, is that young people from poorer families often leave school in order to be less of a financial burden to their families, while the extra income from Youth Training Scheme payments or even from benefit are a strong disincentive to stay on in education.

There have been cases of 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds from families with low incomes moving into lodgings without proper supervision while continuing in full-time education to get higher benefits, the association says, and add: "It is disturbing that such financial pressure is threatening family stability and forcing many young people to abandon their education."

There is a conflict, the association says, between the state's desire to encourage young people to take paid employment, and its desire for them to stay in education beyond 16, which needs to be resolved. One possibility is to provide a benefit or allowance to those staying in education,



AUSTIN ROVER

WE'VE DEALT OUT A CHALLENGE. NOW TRY US.

AUSTIN ROVER. DEALING OUT A CHALLENGE.

Every single car in the exciting all-new Austin Rover range throws down the gauntlet to the competition.

On style, quality, value for money and driveability, each one is unbeatable. That's all due to a successful programme of major new car launches and important re-developments on our best sellers.

There is no doubt that right now Austin Rover cars are the best ever.

WHO CAN CHALLENGE THE PRICES?

Austin Rover prices are always highly competitive, and right now, they're even better. Because, for a limited period, our dealers are offering certain models at extremely tempting pre-increase prices.

But, all our cars must go up in price soon, so that's another reason to see your Austin Rover dealer now.

WHO CAN CHALLENGE THE DEALS?

Our dealers also have a whole range of sensational offers. For example, the best-selling Austin Metro comes with a very special deal. And the Austin Maestro is the right car for a particularly generous trade-in allowance.

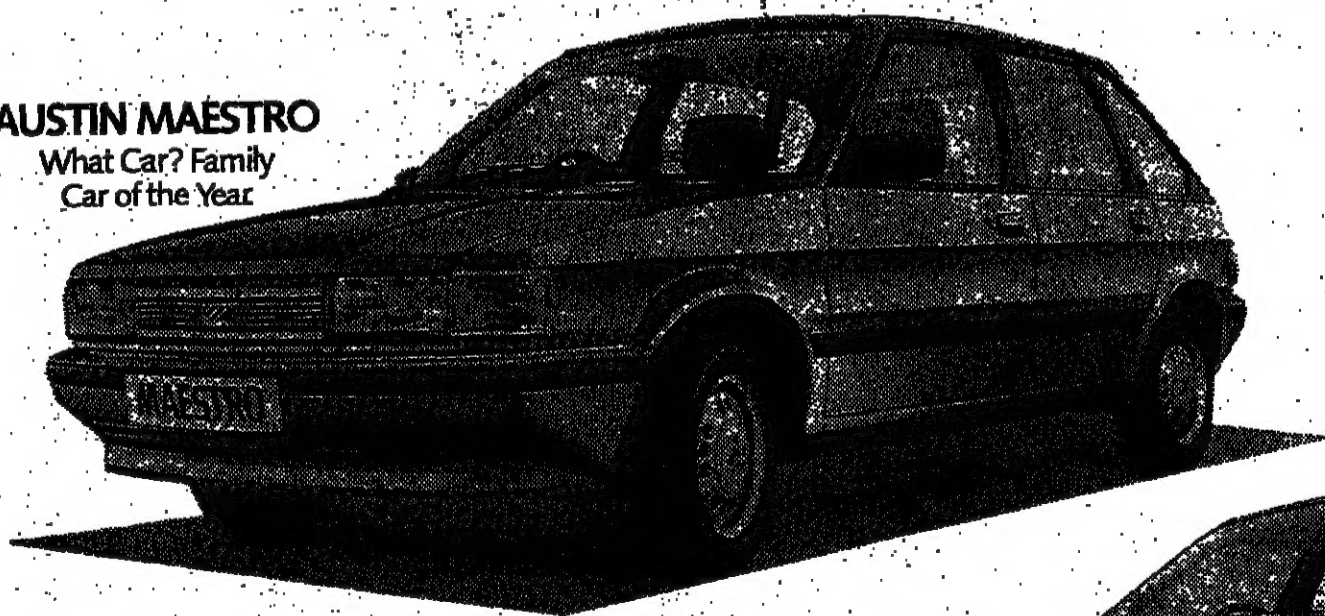
But whichever car you're most excited by, talk to your Austin Rover dealer. He can almost certainly offer you immediate delivery. And remember, he's in the mood to deal.

WHO CAN MATCH THE CHALLENGE?

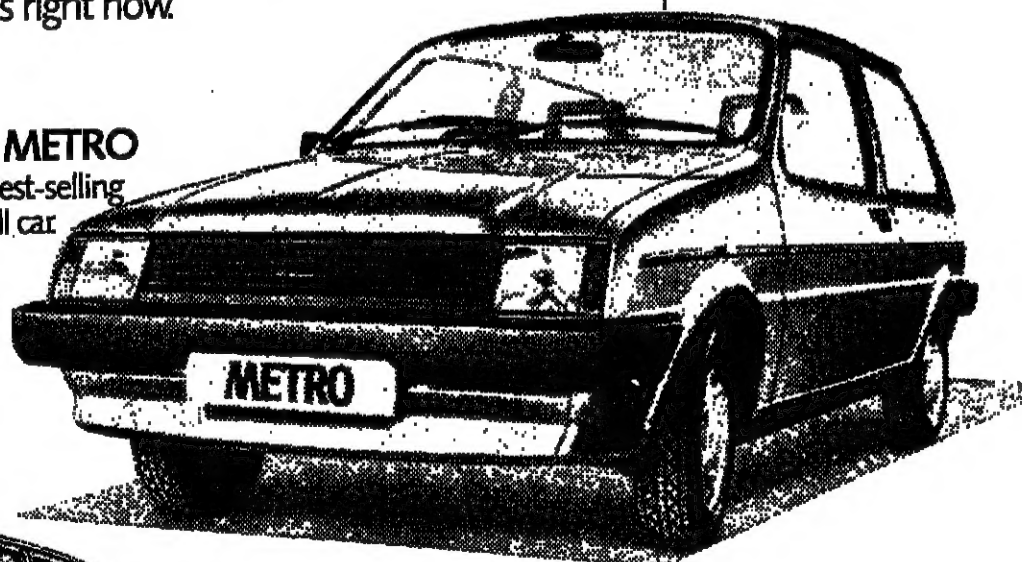
Austin Rover has the largest dealer network in Britain with a range of more exciting new cars than ever before. They've got the best back-up in the motor industry with Supercare, the only complete customer care plan.

And they've got the power to offer a deal that's absolutely right for you. It's The Right Deal. And the right time to go for it is right now.

AUSTIN MAESTRO
What Car? Family Car of the Year.



AUSTIN METRO
Britain's best-selling small car.



AUSTIN MINI
25 years of unchallenged success.



AUSTIN MONTEGO
The first car ever selected to carry the Design Centre label.

THE NEW ROVER 200 SERIES
Rover breeding in a new compact shape.



ROVER
More power. More breeding.

*The right deal
right now*
FROM
AUSTIN ROVER

Dynasty fears in Singapore as Lee's son enters politics

By David Watts

The Singapore Prime Minister's son, Mr Lee Hsien Loong, is to contest forthcoming elections, and thereby becomes the first Singaporean military man to move into politics.

The announcement of Singapore's worst-kept secret came at the weekend, just two days after Mr Lee had retired with a tough farewell speech from the Army's third most senior position, as a brigadier-general.

That speech was the latest of a series of public pronouncements that began early this year as part of Mr Lee's attempts to establish himself with the public as his own man, with a tough, cool approach to problems.

Although his army career, in which he was responsible for planning and intelligence coordination, was out of the public eye his handling of the Singapore cable-car disaster early last year made him a public figure. He planned and commanded three rescues on the spot. It involved plucking survivors by helicopter from the cable-car in high winds and darkness.

Mr Lee, aged 32, will contest a new constituency which has been established by halving a large one. He is part of a final group of 24 new candidates for the ruling People's Action Party (PAP) who have been introduced periodically during the year for elections which are expected in December.

He went through the same election process as his fellow political novices, all in their early thirties, and like them he must face an increasingly youthful and sceptical Singapore electorate.

The opposition accuses Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, of trying to start a

political dynasty, paving the way for a Singapore run by Lee and Lee. Those accusations spring not least from Mr Lee senior's proposal in his National Day Speech that Singapore should now have a popularly-elected President. The constitution will be amended at the next sitting of Parliament.

Under the new system the President should be a former minister, he said, who understood how the Government was run and budgets were formulated. That was necessary because the country must have a safeguard against a future coalition Government wasting the nation's foreign reserves.

The reserves now stand at \$9.3bn (£7.5bn). The President would act in concert with a special committee to protect them, blocking their use by the Government of the day.

Opposition critics say that scenario would open the way to a Singapore in the 1990s with the younger Lee as Prime Minister and his father as President. But many in the PAP and the business community believe such a development could be the best guarantee of Singapore's future success.

The Singapore press has made much of the pressure put on Mr Lee Kuan Yew by Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, First-deputy Prime Minister and co-founder of the PAP, to get him out of the Army and into politics.

Mr Lee junior has many of his father's qualities. He is said to have been able to speak several languages fluently at the age of 14 including Russian, and to be an accomplished nuclear physicist.



Lollipop man: Traffic control at Exercise Lionheart by a West German soldier in a "nuclear, bacteriological, chemical" protective suit.

Friendly jets 'downed' as Nato flaw surfaces

From Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, Hildesheim

One of Nato's most acute problems, ensuring air defences do not shoot down friendly aircraft, has been highlighted by Exercise Lionheart, being played out here in north Germany.

There has been at least one instance already in which missile batteries have simulated an attack on two RAF Harrier aircraft. In a real war it is highly likely they would have shot them down.

Nato's existing IFF (identification friend or foe) system is not well protected against jamming or other forms of enemy interference. For at least a decade Nato has been searching for a standard modern system, but has yet to agree on one.

Despite such incidents, the series of air exercises extending from Denmark to Turkey have demonstrated the effectiveness of the Harrier.

British sources said that on one day, although Harriers constituted about a third of the fixed-wing aircraft directly supporting the British Corps, they accounted for about two thirds of the sorties.

That is partly explained by the Harrier's ability to operate off very short, improvised runways.

Over the weekend the ground forces regrouped for the final phase of the exercise, which begins today with the British "blue" forces moving from the defensive to attack the opposing "orange" forces.

Sweet money leaves sour aftertaste

In the first of two articles, Douglas Tweedale reports from Buenos Aires on how Argentina borrowed billions of dollars under the military government but has nothing but headaches to show for it today.

Although Señor José Alfredo Martínez de Hoz has never been in the military, he may well be the most unpopular man in Argentina today.

Even more than the despised generals who ruled by force after the 1976 coup, the former Economy Minister is - rightly or wrongly - held personally responsible for the unpayable \$45 billion (£34.6 billion) foreign debt that hangs like Damocles' sword over President Raúl Alfonsín's Government.



ARGENTINE DEBT Part 1

Señor Martínez de Hoz's long-necked image has become a favourite of political cartoonists as a symbol of the \$1,500 Argentina owes for every man, woman and child in the country.

His name is synonymous with a time of "sweet money" - plain dulce - in 1978-1980, when an artificially overvalued peso encouraged Argentines to buy up or borrow "cheap" dollars and engage in an orgy of speculation, foreign travel and spending on imported luxury goods.

Now that the loans are no longer flowing in and the bills

Military regime's wasted billions

Sweet money leaves sour aftertaste

DEBT TABLE (in billions of US\$)			
Year	Total debt	Private debt	Public debt
1975	7.37	3.35	4.02
1976	8.25	3.09	5.19
1977	9.57	3.63	5.94
1978	12.50	4.14	8.36
1979	18.03	9.07	9.96
1980	27.16	12.70	14.46
1981	35.57	15.65	20.02
1982	43.63*	14.36	26.34

(Total includes \$2.93bn in overdue payments from 1981)

have come due, Argentines look back bitterly on those years and blame it all on Señor Martínez de Hoz and the military government he served.

His supporters claim that his free-market policies are not to blame for the size of the debt, pointing out that cash-rich banks were all too willing to lend irresponsibly to nations such as Argentina in the mid-1970s.

His detractors say he carried out a deliberate plan to fuel speculation and destroy domestic industry on behalf of his "imperialist masters" in the multinationals.

Whatever the truth, the bitterness is understandable, for Argentina has virtually nothing solid to show for all the money it borrowed. In the years when Señor Martínez de Hoz was Economy Minister - from 1976 to 1981 - the country's total debt soared from a reasonable \$8.3 billion to an unmanageable \$35.7 billion.

But unlike Brazil or Mexico, there are no visible signs that this debt was put to productive use. Many of the grandiose public works projects undertaken by the military government are either unfinished, operating at a deficit, under suspicion of corruption, or a combination of the three.

Millions were invested in



Señor Martínez de Hoz: Butt of cartoonists.

huge joint hydroelectric projects with Paraguay. The construction of the Yacretá Dam on the Paraguayan border, for example, has not even begun yet. Its cost is already suspiciously spiralling and work is years behind schedule.

A motorway was built by the city of Buenos Aires at a cost of some \$300m, much of it borrowed from abroad. But recent investigations suggest

that the true cost was closer to \$100m and that the difference simply "evaporated" in shady deals.

Vacimetros Petroliferos Finales (VPPF), the state oil company, borrowed more than \$100m for purposes which have never been adequately explained, yet it was virtually bankrupt, with its drilling capacity greatly reduced, when the Alfonsín administration took over.

The statistics also show that the borrowed billions did not go towards promoting industry. According to the current president of the Central Bank, while the size of the overall debt grew from \$12.5 billion in 1978 to \$43.6 billion in 1982, Argentina was suffering one of its most severe recessions in

Latin American debt 17

history. In the same period, gross domestic product (GNP) fell by 6.8 per cent and industrial production plummeted by 24.1 per cent.

Two public spending projects which could account for a large part of the debt were closely guarded secrets under the military: arms purchases, which are known to have been substantial, and the controversial nuclear energy programme. There are no reliable figures as to how much was spent on these.

Where did all the money go? Officials of the Alfonsín administration do not know for certain, but most opinions point in one direction: widespread financial speculation prompted by an overvalued peso and the resulting capital flight indirectly subsidised by the Government.

Tomorrow: cheap dollars and "the bicycle".

Kasparov fails to secure win

Moscow (Reuters) - The fourth game of the world chess championship between the reigning champion, Anatoly Karpov, and Gary Kasparov, the challenger, ended in a draw on the forty-fifth move on Saturday.

Karpov is leading 1-0 in the series, because of a win in the third game. With games counted, the match will continue until the first player wins six games. Kasparov offered the draw after less than half an hour.

When play resumed the challenger immediately grasped his head in his hands in a show of concentration, while Karpov stood calmly around the stage with a look of slight impatience.

Only one incident of the day

provided for the adjournment: Kasparov, who looked

several minutes, and great

exertions to open.

Fourth game

White: Kasparov, Black: Karpov

Queen's Indian Defence

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4

4. e3 d5 5. Bxd5 Nxd5 6. Nxd5

7. Bb5+ c6 8. Bxc6+ bxc6 9. Nc3

10. a3 Nc6 11. Bb2 Qd7 12. Qd2

13. Qc3 Qc8 14. Qb3 Qd7 15. Qc3

16. Qb3 Qd7 17. Qc3 Qd7 18. Qb3

19. Qc3 Qd7 20. Qb3 Qd7 21. Qc3

22. Qb3 Qd7 23. Qc3 Qd7 24. Qb3

25. Qc3 Qd7 26. Qb3 Qd7 27. Qc3

28. Qb3 Qd7 29. Qc3 Qd7 30. Qb3

31. Qc3 Qd7 32. Qb3 Qd7 33. Qc3

34. Qb3 Qd7 35. Qc3 Qd7 36. Qb3

37. Qc3 Qd7 38. Qb3 Qd7 39. Qc3

40. Qb3 Qd7 41. Qc3 Qd7 42. Qb3

43. Qc3 Qd7 44. Qb3 Qd7 45. Qc3

46. Qb3 Qd7 47. Qc3 Qd7 48. Qb3

49. Qc3 Qd7 50. Qb3 Qd7 51. Qc3

52. Qb3 Qd7 53. Qc3 Qd7 54. Qb3

55. Qc3 Qd7 56. Qb3 Qd7 57. Qc3

58. Qb3 Qd7 59. Qc3 Qd7 60. Qb3

61. Qc3 Qd7 62. Qb3 Qd7 63. Qc3

64. Qb3 Qd7 65. Qc3 Qd7 66. Qb3

67. Qc3 Qd7 68. Qb3 Qd7 69. Qc3

70. Qb3 Qd7 71. Qc3 Qd7 72. Qb3

73. Qc3 Qd7 74. Qb3 Qd7 75. Qc3

76. Qb3 Qd7 77. Qc3 Qd7 78. Qb3

79. Qc3 Qd7 80. Qb3 Qd7 81. Qc3

82. Qb3 Qd7 83. Qc3 Qd7 84. Qb3

85. Qc3 Qd7 86. Qb3 Qd7 87. Qc3

88. Qb3 Qd7 89. Qc3 Qd7 90. Qb3

91. Qc3 Qd7 92. Qb3 Qd7 93. Qc3

94. Qb3 Qd7 95. Qc3 Qd7 96. Qb3

97. Qc3 Qd7 98. Qb3 Qd7 99. Qc3

100. Qb3 Qd7 101. Qc3 Qd7 102. Qb3

103. Qc3 Qd7 104. Qb3 Qd7 105. Qc3

106. Qb3 Qd7 107. Qc3 Qd7 108. Qb3

109. Qc3 Qd7 110. Qb3 Qd7 111. Qc3

112. Qb3 Qd7 113. Qc3 Qd7 114. Qb3

115. Qc3 Qd7 116. Qb3 Qd7 117. Qc3

118. Qb3 Qd7 119. Qc3 Qd7 120. Qb3

121. Qc3 Qd7 122. Qb3 Qd7 123. Qc3

124. Qb3 Qd7 125. Qc3 Qd7 126. Qb3

127. Qc3 Qd7 128. Qb3 Qd7 129. Qc3

130. Qb3 Qd7 131. Qc3 Qd7 132. Qb3

133. Qc3 Qd7 134. Qb3 Qd7 135. Qc3

136. Qb3 Qd7 137. Qc3 Qd7 138. Qb3

139. Qc3 Qd7 140. Qb3 Qd7 141. Qc3

142. Qb3 Qd7 143. Qc3 Qd7 144. Qb3

145. Qc3 Qd7 146. Qb3 Qd7 147. Qc3

148. Qb3 Qd7 149. Qc3 Qd7 150. Qb3

151. Qc3 Qd7 152. Qb3 Qd7 153. Qc3

154. Qb3 Qd7 155. Qc3 Qd7 156. Qb3

157. Qc3 Qd7 158. Qb3 Qd7 159. Qc3

160. Qb3 Qd7 161. Qc3 Qd7 162. Qb3

163. Qc3 Qd7 164. Qb3 Qd7 165. Qc3

166. Qb3 Qd7 167. Qc3 Qd7 168. Qb3

169. Qc3 Qd7 170. Qb3 Qd7 171. Qc3

172. Qb3 Qd7 173. Qc3 Qd7 174. Qb3

175. Qc3 Qd7 176. Qb3 Qd7 177. Qc3

178. Qb3 Qd7 179. Qc3 Qd7 180. Qb3

181. Qc3 Qd7 182. Qb3 Qd7 183. Qc3

184. Qb3 Qd7 185. Qc3 Qd7 186. Qb3

187. Qc3 Qd7 188. Qb3 Qd7 189. Qc3

190. Qb3 Qd7 191. Qc3 Qd7 192. Qb3

193. Qc3 Qd7 194. Qb3 Qd7 195. Qc3

196. Qb3 Qd7 197. Qc3 Qd7 198. Qb3

199. Qc3 Qd7 200. Qb3 Qd7 201. Qc3

202. Qb3 Qd7 203. Qc3 Qd7 204. Qb3

205. Qc3 Qd7 206. Qb3 Qd7 207. Qc3

208. Qb3 Qd7 209. Qc3 Qd7 210. Qb3

211. Qc3 Qd7 212. Qb3 Qd7 213. Qc3

214. Qb3 Qd7 215. Qc3 Qd7 216. Qb3

217. Qc3 Qd7 218. Qb3 Qd7 219. Qc3

220. Qb3 Qd7 221. Qc3 Qd7 222. Qb3

223. Qc3 Qd7 224. Qb3 Qd7 225. Qc3

226. Qb3 Qd7 227. Qc3 Qd7 228. Qb3

229. Qc3 Qd7 230. Qb3 Qd7 231. Qc3

232. Qb3 Qd7 233. Qc3 Qd7 234. Qb3

235. Qc3 Qd7 236. Qb3 Qd7 237. Qc3

238. Qb3 Qd7 239. Qc3 Qd7 240. Qb3

241. Qc3 Qd7 242. Qb3 Qd7 243. Qc3

244. Qb3 Qd7 245. Qc3 Qd7 246. Qb3

247. Qc3 Qd7 248. Qb3 Qd7 249. Qc3

250. Qb3 Qd7 251. Qc3 Qd7 252. Qb3

253. Qc3 Qd7 254. Qb3 Qd7 255. Qc3

256. Qb3 Qd7 257. Qc3 Qd7 258. Qb3

259. Qc3 Qd7 260. Qb3 Qd7 261. Qc3

262. Qb3 Qd7 263. Qc3 Qd7 264. Qb3

265. Qc3 Qd7 266. Qb3 Qd7 267. Qc3

268. Qb3 Qd7 269. Qc3 Qd7 270. Qb3

271. Qc3 Qd7 272. Qb3 Qd7 273. Qc3

274. Qb3 Qd7 275. Qc3 Qd7 276. Qb3

277. Qc3 Qd7 278. Qb3 Qd7 279. Qc3

280. Qb3 Qd7 281. Qc3 Qd7 282. Qb3

283. Qc3 Qd7 284. Qb3 Qd7 285. Qc3

286. Qb3 Qd7 287. Qc3 Qd7 288. Qb3

289. Qc3 Qd7 290. Qb3 Qd7 291. Qc3

292. Qb3 Qd7 293. Qc3 Qd7 294. Qb3

295. Qc3 Qd7 296. Qb3 Qd7 297. Qc3

298. Qb3 Qd7 299. Qc3 Qd7 300. Qb3

301. Qc3 Qd7 302. Qb3 Qd7 303. Qc3

304. Qb3 Qd7 305. Qc3 Qd7 306. Qb3

307. Qc3 Qd7 308. Qb3 Qd7 309. Qc3

310. Qb3 Qd7 311. Qc3 Qd7 312. Qb3

313. Qc3 Qd7 314. Qb3 Qd7 315. Qc3

316. Qb3 Qd7 317. Qc3 Qd7 318. Qb3

319. Qc3 Qd7 320. Qb3 Qd7 321. Qc3

322. Qb3 Qd7 323. Qc3 Qd7 324. Qb3

325. Qc3 Qd7 326. Qb3 Qd7 327. Qc3

328. Qb3 Qd7 329. Qc3 Qd7 330. Qb3

331. Qc3 Qd7 332. Qb3 Qd7 333. Qc3

334. Qb3 Qd7 335. Qc3 Qd7 336. Qb3

337. Qc3 Qd7 338. Qb3 Qd7 339. Qc3

340. Qb3 Qd7 341. Qc3 Qd7 342. Qb3

343. Qc3 Qd7 344. Qb3 Qd7 345. Qc3

346. Qb3 Qd7 347. Qc3 Qd7 348. Qb3

349. Qc3 Qd7 350. Qb3 Qd7 351. Qc3

352. Qb3 Qd7 353. Qc3 Qd7 354. Qb3

355. Qc3 Qd7 356. Qb3 Qd7 357. Qc3

358. Qb3 Qd7 359. Qc3 Qd7 360. Qb3

361. Qc3 Qd7 362. Qb3 Qd7 363. Qc3

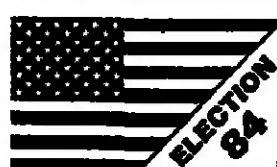
364. Qb3 Qd7 365. Qc3 Qd7 366. Qb3

367. Qc3 Qd7 368. Qb3 Qd7 369. Qc3

370. Qb3 Qd7 371. Qc3 Qd7 372. Qb3

373. Qc3 Qd7 374. Qb3 Qd7

SPECTRUM



As the American election campaign gathers momentum Trevor Fishlock begins a

three-part report from the camp of Geraldine Ferraro who, despite a scandal-ridden start, is proving to be a popular, confident and astute running mate to Walter Mondale

The duchess from Queens

Geraldine Ferraro wakes at 4.30am in her suite in the Bel Coronado, a splendid Victorian pile of a hotel where, it is said, Mrs Simpson first met the Prince of Wales.

It is dark here on the Pacific coast, but Congresswoman Ferraro is no lie-abed at the laziest of times. She is, in any case, still on Atlantic time, three hours ahead, having left home in New York only yesterday and saying another farewell to her husband John Zaccaro.

She calls Eleanor Lewis, confidante and chief assistant and they go to the beach to watch the sunrise, shadowed by the secret service — those neatly-dressed pistol-packers who, as if rubbing their noses or sniffing snuff, whisper into cuff microphones as they track the movements of the woman codenamed Duster.

She and Walter Mondale are now into round two, the battle joined in greater earnest after the easier days of summer. Large crowds turn out for the history-making woman and bring their children to see her. Fathers hoist daughters to their shoulders. A reporter remarks: "My editor said to stick with her full-time, she's the best story of the campaign. Everything that woman does is history."

The financial disclosure storm was damaging, but many of her supporters think it was also a trial by ordeal she handled well. While some commentators sketched her political obituary, Ferraro showed she had what Londoners call bottle and what Americans call moxie — a certain courage, a refusal to be intimidated. She is, after all, a professional, confident and smart.

As a girl she was an American "princess", a doted-on daughter who knew what she wanted. Appointed an Assistant District Attorney by her cousin Nicholas Ferraro, the District Attorney and local politician, she made a reputation as a tough prosecutor in her home territory of Queens, New York.

Ferraro says she kept her maiden name for reasons of identity and as a tribute to her mother. When she sought office it seemed to have a more suitable ring than Zaccaro. As an ambitious and shrewd congresswoman, she made her way in a daunting, wheel-and-deal male world; a liberal, but with the strong conservative strain you would expect in a representative of conservative blue collar and middle-class Queens. House Speaker Tip O'Neill, with whom she forged a strong link, has said: "Some might say she's a pushy broad, but you have to be strong to succeed."

Ms Ferraro back from the beach reads the briefing book prepared by her staff. It sets out the campaigning ahead, views the

local political landscape, assesses the previous day's campaign, notes her rivals' speeches and suggests emphasis in her own.

She puts on a red polka-dot dress. Her clothing is earnestly discussed by newspaper fashion writers: "Does Ferraro dress for power? Can she be taken seriously in frills?" and other nonsense. She brushes her famous, obedient, businesswoman's thatch (her hairdresser has been heavily interviewed), puts on gold earrings and smudges shadow under her brilliant green eyes. She has a face the camera loves. Photographers say it's a marvellous, rewarding face.

Her staff troop in at seven for the breakfast meeting. Of the main figures in her court, she knows only Eleanor Lewis really well. The others are mostly Mondale campaign people, hived-off to run the Ferraro show and, not surprisingly, because of the late-in-the-day team selection, the gears have not always meshed. Of course, there are tensions in any campaign team, with a lot of egos and adrenalin bubbling. It is like being backstage at an opera.

The Mondale and Ferraro campaigns, although nominally separate, are two sides of the same coin. They share offices in Washington and consult frequently to avoid crossed wires. Ms Ferraro was briefed intensively on Mr Mondale's views to avoid left-hand, right-hand trouble.

She is a good listener, receptive to advice. But there is no doubt that she is in charge. She is used to getting her way, a bit of a duchess, but breezy with it.

The people in her room are a slightly rumpled crew in their mid-to-late thirties, a mixture of old and new campaign hands, political junkies, academics, lawyers: John Sasso, campaign manager; Charles Atkins, his deputy; Steven Engleberg, issues director; Fred Martin, speechwriter; Barbara Mason, senior policy adviser; Madeleine Albright, foreign policy adviser; and Francis O'Brien, press spokesman.

Mr Sasso, 36, chief of staff to the Governor of Massachusetts, did not know Ferraro before she became running-mate. Francis O'Brien, who looks Woody Allenish and wears a green leather tie, is a film producer and ex-Mondale staffer, recruited to the press job after the previous spokesman left in the financial furore, the candidate's and the team's deep end.

After the meeting, Ms Ferraro talks by telephone to Mr Mondale and rounds off the first part of the morning with three radio interviews from her room. At 8am, button-bright, and in a let's-get-on-with-it mood, she is off in a motorcade, in a car thoroughly searched by agents. The



Vote-catcher: Geraldine Ferraro hammers home her ideas at a New York press conference

procession is a Californian pageant: a stream of cars and buses containing candidate, aides, devoted footsolders, bodyguards, television crews and reporters hurrying along freeways, preceded and followed by large motorcycle policemen.

A television crew rides on an estate car tailboard, to film everything and be on the spot should anything happen to the candidate. They get extra pay for their discomfort.

The motorcade rolls up to a factory for the first photo tableau of the day. Cameramen jostle like members of an oversubscribed firing squad. Mikes-on-sticks jab the air and secret service men stare into the throng.

It is perfect: Ms Ferraro, among the lathes of working America, listening to a small-time industrialist deploring Reaganomics. Afterwards, she sits at a table for a talk with managers and workers. Watching this, policy adviser Barbara Mason says: "She's good when she's close to people. They can cross-examine her all they like. We have no fear of putting her out front, answering questions." The Ferraro people contrast the way President Reagan is insulated from press and people.

Donna and Laura Ferraro, the candidate's daughters, aged 22 and 18, watch the filming. Everyone likes them; they are delightful, sunny girls and they look good on the platform when mother speaks. They and brother John, aged 21, are campaigning for their mother. Laura and John have taken time from their education and Donna has taken two months off from the Wall Street company where she works. "I couldn't sit still. I had to help out."

The Ferrarocade heads for San Diego airport and the campaign's chartered Boeing 727 for a two-hour flight to Oregon.

The 125 seats are cramped and knee-numbing. The 12 secret service agents take off their jackets revealing braces, as well as belts, to support their holsters and radios.

Ms Ferraro talks to her aides. Laura Ferraro dons Sony Walkman earphones. There is a sudden canteen smell as scores of egg McMuffins, breakfast in a bun, are released to the reporters, whose fares are first class plus 50 per cent. A sack of bananas is opened, too. A secret service man puts a banana in his holster for a lark.

In Eugene, Oregon, we see a remarkable example of Geraldine Ferraro's impact, a touch of charisma. The town square is packed with an enthusiastic multi-racial crowd — not an engineered one — holding placards saying "Drop Ron, not bombs"; "Geraldine, the working woman's heroine"; and "Men for Ferraro". Men shout out "Gerry we love ya".

She swipes at Mr Reagan's policies and for interfering in religion, cheer-leading stoutly for Mr Mondale, and winning loud applause when she hits at the Republicans' "self-conscious Madison Avenue patriotism." She goes down well, although she could be a better speaker. Her New York delivery is too rapid and, like Mr Mondale, she swallows words at the ends of sentences, pulling the punches.

She walks through the crowd and people surge forward to shake hands, making the agents nervous. They have told her not to get too close. Still, Mrs Ferraro and the people love it. "Isn't she lovely?" they say.

Now there's a press conference in a nearby hotel. Geraldine Ferraro stands alone, easily and confidently, no notes, no lectern. (She once said, in an English-

murdering phrase: "I am not into coy"). She is asked how she can attack the Republicans as the party of the rich, when she and her husband are worth \$3.8m?

What is unfair, she says, turning the question, is that under Reagan, people like her are given too generous a tax break, while poorer people suffer. Then she evoked her humble origins. She is the daughter of an Italian immigrant, her widowed mother scrimped to school her, and she rose as lawyer and politician through hard work, true to the American Dream.

Francis O'Brien stage-whispers the command "bye" to her and she obediently ends the conference. Next stop, Spokane, Washington. A large crowd of supporters greets her. At the back there is a speckle of anti-abortion placards saying "Ferraro gives unborn babies the kiss of death" — the inevitable knocking she gets as a pro-choice Roman Catholic. The subject, like the finances, dogs her.

The hall is packed, with hundreds turned away. Ms Ferraro is a hit. People say "she's marvellous", her speech is loudly cheered. Her radiant daughter, sitting behind her, applauds as if they are hearing it for the first time. In the gallery above the stage a lugubrious agent cradles a submachine gun hidden in a bag.

At last the Ferraros and entourage go off to dinner. Everyone is happy about the Ferraro-effect today. The crowds clearly warmed to her. Duster has omph.

As they pick up their room keys, the Ferraro party and journalists receive coupons for a free drink, a free roundabout ride at the park, a free biscuit at Mrs Greenthumb's coffee shop, and a reminder that there is another early call for Air Ferraro in the morning.

moreover... Miles Kington

Every morning I get a dozen or two leaked documents from the Ministry of Defence on my desk. Usually they are from Mr Heseltine, asking someone not to mention something to someone or other, so they go straight into the waste paper basket. But today I received something which made even me blink. I assume it is genuine. It certainly has the authentic ring.

Why I sank the Belgrano

by Margaret Thatcher

I want to get one thing terribly clear. The Belgrano had to go. It was a hopelessly uneconomic battleship and there was no alternative to closing it down at once. The Belgrano had been losing money for oh goodness knows how many years, and if I have said it once I have said it 1,000 times: we simply cannot go on pouring good money after bad, and the same goes for the Argentine Navy.

There is no secret about the facts. The Belgrano was a huge, untended kind of ship.

It needed more than 1,000 men to run it. Many of them belonged to different trade unions, all hopelessly disagreeing about wage structures.

When ships like this are kept going, it is simply out of irrational attachment to past traditions. But my goodness, Sir Robin, we were elected into office in order to cut our ties to the old inefficient past!

We had a clear mandate to close down the Belgrano. No, not to sink it.

"Sink" is an emotive word. It is true that the Belgrano proved insuperable before we could protect it, and in the process slipped to the ocean floor, where I may say it has caused absolutely no trouble at all. But what we were doing was closing it down.

There has been a lot of argument about which direction the Belgrano was heading. Some say it was heading towards the Falklands, some say it was heading home and some even say that it had been heading back and forth for days. Well, goodness gracious me, a ship that goes backwards and forwards, not sure where it is heading, is what I call an unproductive ship.

No wonder we closed it down.

It is also said that our redundancy scheme could have been more generous. But hundreds of Argentine sailors took immediate retirement for ever, and the rest have all been redeployed in other parts of the Argentine economy. What is ungenerous about that?

You know, what annoys me most in all this is the suggestion that we have something to hide. I have always said that if something cannot pay its way, it should be eliminated. There has never been any secret about this. That is why the Belgrano had to go.

That is why, Jimmy, I am so keen to get the mining industry making a profit. Not just the mines, but steel, docks, railways and everything. As soon as they start paying their way, we shall have the extra income we need to pay for the vast sums we are pouring into our programme to rebuild the Falkland Islands.

You know, sometimes people ask why it is that if the Falklands are making such a tremendous loss, I don't close them down at once — give them the Belgrano treatment, as it were.

Questions like this simply make me tremendously cross.

There's more to life than just profit and loss, you know. These communities in the Falkland Islands were people to whom we owed loyalty and support, beyond a mere matter of economics. Generations of them had worked in terrible conditions to evolve their own way of life, and we could not just stand by and see their livelihood collapse.

No, not like the miners. The miners are quite different. Goodness me, will nobody ever understand? The miners are enemies of England. They are trying to destroy all we stand for. They are Argentine in all but name.

That is why I have ordered out a Task Force to sink and destroy all unprofitable coal mines, under Admiral MacGregor.

Now, I want to hear nothing more about the Belgrano affair. I have just explained it. There is nothing more to be said.

FINDINGS

Not pig ignorant

Pigs on the whole get a rotten press. It is not their fault that they look the way they do and are not nearly as smelly or dirty as many people think.

P. G. Wodehouse, at least, had the sense to make a pig the heroine of some of his greatest works, and George Orwell shrewdly concluded that, if animals ever managed to throw off the human yoke, it would be pigs that came out on top in the struggle for power.

The view that pigs are highly intelligent animals is supported by a recent study by the Institute of Animal Physiology, at Babraham, near Cambridge. In order to test animals' reactions to the noise, discomfort and stress of being transported to market, the institute developed a machine consisting of a pen, which could be tilted in all directions and generating a noise of 80 decibels.

Pigs quickly learnt to press a panel with their snouts to switch the machine off. They were particularly prompt to do so after a large meal or when the vibrations increased. After exposure to the machine, they also learnt to switch off a recording of the noise, even when there was no movement.

The worm returns

Pigs may be underrated, but one could hardly say the same about worms. Yet they decidedly have their uses, and not just as bait on the end of a fishing hook.

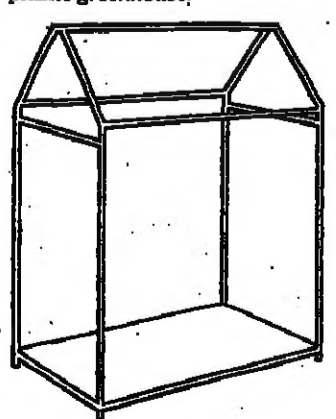
Dr Clive Edwards, of the entomology department at Rothamsted

station, has recently been given a one year grant by the Bowater group to develop ways of using earthworms to break down waste paper pulp solids and convert them into such useful materials as planting compost and peat substitute.

Dr Edwards has also been commissioned by the United States Army Corps of Engineers to study the potential of earthworms as test organisms in assessing whether mud dredged from canals and rivers is suitable for landfill.

Plastic greenhouse

For some amateur growers, over-ripe crops are not so much the problem as getting them to ripen at all. Mr Louis Vassbender, of Seaford, Sussex, thinks he has the answer in the shape of a plastic greenhouse.



Warming up: the newest greenhouse, in plastic.

Among the advantages he claims for it over a conventional glasshouse, apart from being a lot cheaper, are that it keeps the earth warmer in winter, creates a sticky humid atmosphere on which plants thrive and is fitted with reversible slots for ventilation and to allow natural irrigation when it rains.

A Devon company, Q Garden, has also come up with an alternative to the conventional glasshouse, in the form of an

A series reporting on research: Agriculture

aluminium frame covered with flexible PVC. It is intended particularly for domestic grow-bags and provides protection not only from the elements but from dogs, cats, birds and children.

Useful effluent

The disposal of silage effluent has long been a problem for farmers because it is a dangerous water pollutant worse than animal slurry. If allowed to escape into lakes and rivers, it provides a nutritious food for bacteria, algae and fungi which use up the oxygen in the water at the expense of other forms of life.

Staff at the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, in Aberdeen, have concluded that the effluent will nourish other things besides algae and bacteria and that, instead of throwing it away, the best way to dispose of it is to feed it to cattle. The animals often prefer it to water, and 20 litres provide the energy equivalent of one kilogram of barley, as well as containing valuable ingredients like calcium, phosphorus and potassium.

Soft option

Not so long ago it was accepted that the soil in fields where crops were grown needed to be turned and aerated every year. Ploughing has become unfashionable, however, as farmers have burnt the straw and stubble, run a cultivator over the surface, and drilled the seed within a few days of harvesting. Now, it seems, ideas are changing again. At least one large farming group has said it intends to go back to ploughing this autumn, and the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering has warned farmers of



Ploughing: over-compacting causes damage.

the risk of excessive soil compaction by the tyres of heavy machinery.

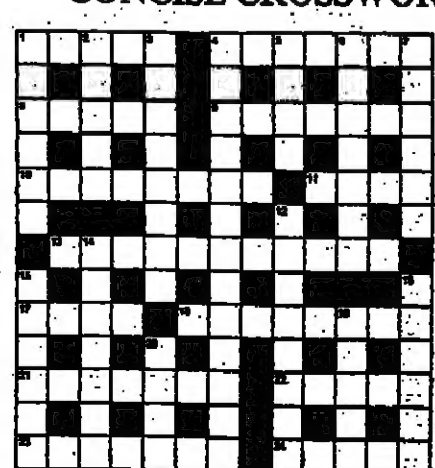
It might all seem obvious enough, but soil mechanics is a complex subject, and the reaction of soil to various forms of implement has been studied surprisingly little. The modern mouldboard plough, after centuries of development, is mechanically strong and efficient, but knowledge of its interaction with the soil, and what it does to the soil it

inverts, can best be described as empirical, the institute says.

The gist of it is that, while soil should not be compressed too heavily, it can be damaged by excessive rupture or disintegration from being churned up too violently. That should give competitors in the world ploughing championships, in Lincolnshire later this year, something to think about.

John Young

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 453)



ACROSS
1 Bike (5)
4 Tire out (7)
8 Sparrow per (5)

17 Askew (4)
18 Repeat (8)
21 Use (7)
22 Inactive (5)
23 Outskirts (7)
24 Afterwards (7)

DOWN
1 Joint inhibitor (6)
2 Mohammed successor (5)
3 Wholly (6)
4 Famous Palace (13)
5 Car (4)
6 US postcode (7)
7 Secure affliction (6)
12 Monument (8)
14 Cross-country runner (7)
15 Swindle (6)
16 More suitable (6)
19 Attentive (5)
20 Misdemeanor (5)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

Why you'll find an exclusive hotel with fewer rooms more accommodating.



There are just 90 bedrooms at the Belgravia-Sheraton. And because we have a limited number of rooms all our guests receive our unlimited personal attention.

Our friendly, attentive staff really make a point of offering a warm welcome.

And always go out of their way to really look after you at every opportunity.

In fact, our intimate hotel offers a truly unique atmosphere.

So, next time you are in London make sure you book into the Belgravia-Sheraton.

Because when it comes to personal attention you will find us more accommodating.

Belgravia-Sheraton

Sheraton Hotels, Inns & Resorts Worldwide
The hospitality people of ITC
20, CHESSHAM PLACE, LONDON SW1 8HQ, TEL: (01) 235 6040

هكذا من الامم

MONDAY PAGE

Dreams do come true

Shirley Lowe meets a mother of six on a Welsh estate whose first novel is an international best-seller

Six years ago, Elaine Crowley, a middle-aged wife and mother living in an estate of gnomes, cement-clad terraces in Port Talbot, South Wales, wrote a short story about a middle-aged wife and mother who writes a best-seller, makes a great deal of money, dyes her hair blonde and returns to her village in triumph and a swanky pale blue Mercedes.

It has turned out to be Mrs Crowley's own story exactly, except that she has not dyed her hair blonde and she cannot drive. Her first novel, one of those blockbusting, too-heavy-to-hold-up-in-bed family sagas concerning the fortunes of the rich Kilgourns up at the castle and the poor O'Haras at the gate, during the time of the Irish potato famine, is to be published on Thursday. Already her publisher has sold the paperback rights for £67,000, the largest amount ever paid to a British publisher for a first novel, and Doubleday in New York has advanced £40,000 for a two-book contract.

"But what are you doing to do with all that money?" friends keep asking Mrs Crowley, and she replies cheerfully that she intends doing nothing at all. Sitting in her small back garden, a lovingly reared profusion of colour, she says that she likes being there, between the mountains and the sea, within walking distance of her church, library and friends, that all the posher houses in Port Talbot



Elaine Crowley at home: A novel and a small fortune, thanks to redundancy

The book turned out to be Mrs Crowley's own story exactly

are up the hill and have scrappy little back yards rather than proper gardens. This has been a good house in which to bring up a family and she doesn't see any point in leaving it.

"David, my husband, is 64 now and I'm 57 and we don't want to start sitting steps at our ages," she says briskly. "I can't drive a car, I've got masses of clothes, we've already put in gas central heating and really, the thing I've liked about the money is being able to pay off Sean's overdraft without having to think about it."

Sean is 21, an art student, the youngest of Elaine's six children who have all grown up to have satisfactory careers in medicine, teaching, the law, journalism and so on. The best time in her life was when she had her babies, says Mrs Crowley, even though she sometimes feels like the heroine in her short story, that she'd like to get out and do something astonishingly successful to show

football boots and eating a couple of loaves between meals and I had to find a part-time job."

She became an Avon lady and, that first Christmas, made enough to buy daughter Pat a suede coat. "I wasn't a good saleswoman because I hated selling to people who I knew couldn't afford to buy. And then, you do feel more or less obliged to buy your own samples." After that she was relief dinner helper at a comprehensive school and went on to a £5-a-week job as a sleeping-deck worker for Ladybird.

"You sat on a machine from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon and were expected to put up your hand if you wanted to go to the lavatory. I told them I stopped doing that when I left school, but I liked working there, the smell of the materials, the lovely colours and textures, and I only packed it in because my eyesight wasn't too good and it was getting to be a hell of a job to thread the needle."

computer, in the personnel department of British Steel and, as the company started laying off workers rather than taking them on, Elaine was one of the first to apply for the firm's voluntary redundancy scheme, 10 years ago. She had a lump sum of £1,500, £19 a month and

She works at the old battered desk where her children did their homework

the first free time in her life. So, she wrote an article about the joys of redundancy, the luxury of not having to cram a week's household chores into a weekend, not rushing home from work each evening to find the family waiting around the dining room table like hungry birds, and she sold it to *Annabel* magazine for £15. "I thought, 'That's it, I'm made, I'm a journalist'. But almost every thing I wrote after that came back with a rejection slip."

Elaine persevered. She joined a writers' circle in Swansea, won prizes and began a novel (she is now rewriting it and it will be published as her second book). About that time, the marriage of one of her daughters broke up and she came home to work as a teacher, leaving Elaine to look after three-year-old David, as well as her own teenagers.

Elaine has never said she knew she'd be able to write "if only she had the time". She wrote when she didn't have the time, in the sitting room, across from her husband and the television set after preparing and clearing up the family dinner, in the garden, watching over David in his paddling pool. "I'd say, 'Just be quiet for five minutes. Nan is going to write a book and she might be famous'."

It took her four years to write her first book, putting down the scenes as they came into her head and when she had the time. "Sometimes I'll write or type for half an hour, then I'll wash up a few cups and do a bit of weeding, but it's all there, in my mind." Her family were

encouraging, buying dictionaries and being being prepared to listen.

"When Thomas was courting, he'd let himself in at midnight and I'd grab him and say: 'Hey, listen to this... I have to have an audience, to hear it read aloud.' She picked her agent with a pin - luckily piercing the professionals who deal with writers such as Dick Francis and Maevie Binchy - and, since then, she has enjoyed the frothy success of her short-story heroine, the telephone calls from New York at prime time, the chic London lunches with her publisher, the celebrity interviews.

She is pleased with the money as the ultimate confirmation that she is a writer but can't really come to terms with the amount. "Really, you'd want to see all those £1 notes laid out on the floor before you'd believe it, wouldn't you?"

Dreams of Other Days by Elaine Crowley, to be published by Century Publishing Co on September 27, price £9.95.

Birth of a new role for men

The Family Planning Association begins a campaign next week to engage men in issues which, although fundamentally linked to birth control, go much further and are more challenging.

The Men Too project is a step towards acknowledging that a critical gap has widened between men and women in the 20 years since the Pill first became available in Britain. Men have to be won back to the point where they feel totally involved in some of life's most important decisions.

Pauncefort, the association's information director, Dr Smith says: "Since most contraceptive methods are now aimed at women, over the past 20 years it is generally men who have been excluded from the choice."

"But growing numbers of men especially mature men, worried about the long-term effects of the Pill or other methods for their partners, are now wanting to be involved in the contraceptive decision-taking."

The scare of last autumn, which linked the Pill to cancer, caused tremendous shock waves among the public and the professionals. Although the two medical studies which caused the panic have not been substantiated, the safety of the Pill remains under some suspicion.

"The lack of communication and understanding between many men and women damages their ability to share the responsibilities arising from sexuality, including family planning," says Kaye Wellings, one of the Men Too organizers.

"They contribute significantly to breakdowns of personal relationships and marriages, and to the more than 20,000 unintended pregnancies that occur in Britain each year."

Much of the campaign is being directed towards teenage youths who have grown

A lack of understanding between men and women damages their ability to share sexual responsibilities

up expecting their girlfriends to take the Pill, and who have little knowledge or interest in male contraception.

Family planning clinics will make themselves more welcoming and accessible to men. Teaching programmes are being planned with the help of the Health Education Council, and the cooperation of schools and voluntary organizations is being sought. The FPA will stage a national conference on the theme next March.

Women will be encouraged to show their partners that they prefer a masculine man, not a "macho" man, and to discuss contraception with them. The FPA hopes to emphasize the need for five key qualities - trust, caring, openness, flexibility and sharing - which it believes are vital to healthy relationships.

It is hoped that the campaign, even if only partly successful, will reduce the number of unwanted pregnancies in Britain, and free women from the anxieties which are inevitably linked to the Pill. It will, according to the FPA, strengthen the barriers against sexually transmitted disease, and restore to men a right to be involved in the choices of contraception. It may even begin to bridge that gap between the sexes that so often seems one of the widest gulfs of all.

Thomson Prentice

How every second wife can have a first-class marriage

Tom Wolfe's idea of a second wife was somebody called The New Cookie, a sizzling new influence in her husband's life who restored his jaded spirits by taking him to discos and spending all his money.

That was my idea of a second wife too, which is why I became one. Actually, it was even my idea of a first wife right up until the day of my first wedding.

You may think it pure carelessness on my part but twice I have married men who thought they were going for a New Cookie and twice I discovered that what they really wanted was something far more industrious. I think it is fate's way of telling me that I had better keep my nose in close proximity to the grindstone since the only money likely to come my way is my own salary cheque.

But although the delicious role of New Cookie was never to be mine, I am still rather alarmed that a book called *Second Wife, Second Best* is published as part of a series called *Overcoming Common Problems*, alongside *No More Headaches* and *Herpes: What to do when you have it*.

I am not a Common Problem. Like every other second wife, I inhabit that bumpy area somewhere between Tom Wolfe's account of the disco dazzer and terminal distress.

Second Wife, Second Best is the result of a survey conducted among 200 second wives who volunteered to answer a questionnaire concerning their marital condition. It decisively confirms my theory that people who take part in surveys and life's little grumblers.

Those of us who are more or less contented with our lot are too busy having an enjoyable time to answer questions such as "If you have been both a first wife and a second wife, what would you say were the



PENNY PERRICK

tribute to a shared past.

However, one can always put a stop to it by expressing an interest in hearing about times that "I'm afraid I'm too young to remember all that well" and an even livelier interest in the lady's husband.

I do not perceive the Rebecca syndrome to be a problem, common or otherwise, for second wives. If your husband's associates persist in paying homage to wife number one, you should be very relieved. You don't want to be married to a man who has dubious taste, do you?

Since the belief is quite prevalent that men always choose the same sort of woman, I would not care to be married to anyone whose previous wife was generally considered to be a mean old bat.

The second wives in the survey moaned about their stepchildren a lot but, as in so much else in their lives, they had just struck unlucky.

Where I live, charming stepchildren are thick on the ground and my own eldest stepson is so enchanting that my unattached female friends make frequent phone calls to find out whether "he's started to get interested in older women yet."

No should second wives feel slighted at not having shared their husbands' early struggles and triumphs, it is possible that had they met them 20 years previously, they wouldn't have taken to them at all. So they should be grateful that their first encounter took place only after their husbands had shaken down into suave middle age.

Or, as one of my husband's nicest old friends said to me: "It's so clever of you to have married Frank when you did, at a time when he must be well over the male menopause."

Second Wife, Second Best by Glynnis Walker, The Sheldon Press, £2.95.

I'm all in favour of a throwaway lifestyle

Professor Laurie Taylor, a victim of overcrowded bookshelves, writes wistfully, "If only books went off", so that once past their "read by" date, you could throw them out with no regrets, just like ancient pots of yoghurt.

But books do carry a "read by" date even though it may not manifest itself in mouldy bindings and mottled pages. Certain novels, such as *Fear of Flying* and *La Bataille*, are now way past their expiry date. If they are still on your shelves unread, you may as well sling them out since you will certainly never get around to reading them now.

Films carry an invisible "see by" date and it is now far too late to see *The Deerhunter* and *Gone with the Wind*, although *Les Enfants du Paradis* and

Some Like It Hot are almost everlasting, like Longfellow milk.

Politicians have a "notice by" date, which means that if you have neglected to take heed of Sir Ian Gilmour, Shirley Williams and Enoch Powell, it would be a waste of time to start now.

Acquaintances have a "see by" factor. If you haven't kept in touch with that amusing family you met in Tuscany in 1982, throw out the piece of paper with their address scrawled on it - it is past its prime.

My grateful thanks to Professor Taylor for first suggesting the "read by" theory. Rigorously applied to all areas of life, it can rid it of a surprising amount of mental and physical clutter.

TALKBACK

From Sir Reginald Murley, Consulting Surgeon, Wellington Hospital, Wellington, Place London, NW8

Alison Miller is to be congratulated on her Wednesday Page article on breast cancer (September 12th) but she errs in suggesting that most of the treatment, that is, mastectomy, is unnecessary. While agreeing that the overly enthusiastic attitudes of some surgeons should be criticized, it is worthy of note that British surgical practice has been shown in advance of that in the United States.

Some 50 years ago, the late Sir Geoffrey Keynes, following his experience with radical treatment in unworkable breast cancers, began to practice conservative surgery and abandoned radical mastectomy. His results were published in a succession of papers between 1927 and 1937, attracting considerable interest as well as some vilification. Immediately after the Second World War there was an opportunity to

review Keynes's experience at St Bartholomew's Hospital and to compare it with other methods of treatment. While undertaking that research, and before publication of the results, I became convinced that there was no justification for radical surgery. I did my last such operation in 1952.

One of the patients described by Alison Miller is reported as saying that 16 years ago radical mastectomy was "the only treatment for breast cancer" but this is not so. Indeed, a nationwide survey of 600 fellows of the Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland at that time showed that only 54 per cent still favoured the radical operation, and that more than half of even those surgeons practised a more limited and less mutilating procedure.

In the United States, for a variety of reasons, there was greater delay in abandoning radical surgery. Dr George Cline Jr, of Cleveland Clinic, was a protagonist of the Keynesian philosophy and did much to spread the message in the United States. But he was often opposed by much more bitter and sustained surgical "flak" than was ever experienced in this country. The final breakthrough in America was undoubtedly when the wives of a president and a vice-president both developed breast cancer in the early 1970s. For the first time, women all over that country realized that there were alternatives to radical surgery, so that well-informed consumer pressure brought much-needed change.

Although the United States lagged behind Britain I would suggest that there is no reason for complacency even in this country. I would firmly encourage every woman who may find herself in this unhappy situation to undergo a cross-examination by a breast cancer and a surgeon who is not likely to say anything. And in these days of powerful chemotherapy let each patient remember that it is not only the surgeons she may need to question.

THE STYLE IS VINTAGE BUT NOT THE PRICE

Also Old Corporation Ruby and finest Old Lawties.

A Beautiful Tapestry to enhance your Home

THE NIGHTINGALE Usually £22.95

SPECIAL DISCOUNT! OFFER FOR OURS. SENT BY POST.

£14.95 +FREE Post & Packing

So Simple

Please send me Tapestry (110x140cm) at £14.95 each. Please send me Tapestry (110x170cm) at £18.95 each. I enclose cheque/P.O. payable to: "The Nightingale" Mail Order for Name Address

182 PETER WOOD ROAD, PETERS WOOD, OXFORDSHIRE, OX1 1BB. Tel: 0185 52281. Orders outside UK add £2.00 postage. Delivery 28 days. Money returned if unsatisfactory.



THE TIMES DIARY

Second front

Are the Russians trying to influence the presentation of a VE Day exhibition at the Imperial War Museum next May? That, or something, is certainly worrying Lord Gower's Office of Arts and Libraries. The Soviet military attaché rang the museum's director, Alan Borg, last week offering assistance with the fortieth anniversary exhibition. A mole tells me that an internal memo has now appeared in the OAL suggesting it ask the Foreign Office whether a Russian contribution would be "embarrassing". Borg, who is keen to be lent examples of Russian equipment of the time, plans to meet the attaché this week to find out exactly what kind of assistance the Russians have in mind.

Prime time

Calman's Everyman was far too charitable to Mrs Thatcher in his cartoon on *The Times* front page last Thursday. What the wicked BBC actually played during her Jimmy Young interview on Wednesday was "What Kind of Fool Am I?" and "The Fool on the Hill".

Checked out

You are only as good as your next six course dinner at London's Grosvenor House Hotel in Park Lane. In July, general manager Peter Eyssens was being fired at the Hotel of the Year awards. Not only had he won the top prize, he had secured the Grosvenor House as venue for the ceremony. Today he is out of a job, having left "by mutual consent". Successor Matt Bucciantini is the hotel's third general manager in two years. It cannot be an easy job: owner Lord Forte's headquarters are just upstairs.

Nuked

No chance of the Tories going down the Lib/Lab road to unilateralism: witness the treatment meted out to Bruce Fraser on Saturday when he attempted to set up a Conservative CND. Right-wingers packed the meeting, elected their own men to key posts, and, having voted to affiliate to CND, passed a motion undertaking to work within it for "the multilateral abandonment of nuclear weapons and continued support for Nato until the destruction of the Soviet Empire". Fraser stormed from the meeting, but it is hard to feel sorry for him. In August he told an apparent supporter in a letter since passed to this column that he believed that TACT, an earlier attempt by CND supporters to set up a unilateralist group within the Tory party, had failed because its founder was not a Conservative party member. Forewarned, Fraser, a CND member for at least two years, conveniently joined the Conservatives in June.

BARRY FANTONI



"I hear that stocks of Belgrano replies will last until next year"

Golf slink

Obsessed as ever with security, officials at Shannon Airport were naturally concerned to find a big red bag of golfclubs left on the tarmac the other day. It had not been claimed by any of the passengers on the Aer Lingus flight to London, packed with EEC finance ministers who had been meeting in nearby Dromoland Castle. Finally an air hostess made an urgent appeal. Who should slink up from his seat but a shamed Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the ultra security-conscious Bank of England.

Flight and fight

When it comes to tricks and propaganda, British Airways and British Caledonian leave the political parties in the shade. They are doing battle at all the party conferences to woo MPs to their respective causes. BCal's big coup so far is to have snapped up all internal television advertising for the Tory conference while BA was leisurely booking it for the less important Liberal, Labour and SDP affairs. BA, however, stole a march on BCal at the SDP conference not only by slipping quietly into the hall one night to leave glossy propaganda on every seat, but by importing air hostesses to charm the delegates. BCal retaliated by taking its own glamorous girls to Bournemouth for the Liberal assembly; its directors will be at Blackpool for Labour next week and its chairman, Sir Adam Thompson, at Brighton for the Tories. That's when the talons will be out in earnest. Also there will be BA's Lord King.

PHS

Ken Livingstone, in conversation with Tariq Ali, urges Kinnock and Co to get out of the House and reconvert the party's lost supporters by conducting a national teach-in

How Labour can win



In 1983 we lost an election in the middle of mass unemployment, with a radical manifesto and against an unashamedly right-wing Tory government. How would you analyse this defeat?

We put forward social-democratic policies, in some instances of a souped-up variety. The difference between our manifesto and that of the SDP was only a matter of degree, especially on the economic policies needed to pull out of the present crisis. The fine print of our manifesto was much more radical, but what the public heard was mainly the interpretations of Shore and Hattersley. The SDP would borrow £8bn. Shore wanted to borrow £11bn. It was all deeply unconvincing. Potential Labour voters have a much sharper understanding of the economy than many activists realize. They could see that the weak and watered-down economic policies which Shore presented were simply not going to work.

People know that, unless Labour tackles the existing concentration of wealth, funding the programme of good things we wish to do involves tax increases. They were unconvinced by Labour, and many of them (including half of the unemployed) didn't come out to vote. Some did vote Tory, expressed by a "firm leadership" in striking contrast to our disarray. What this election shows is that a long period is needed to put across arguments before they begin to bear fruit. I don't think that if we had managed to put Tony Benn in command in February or March, the results would have been all that different. Our policies have to be argued for. That is why we need a leader who spends the bulk of his time not in Parliament, but campaigning on how we intend to end unemployment. He should turn up for Question Time, but not spend his nights in the House. Instead the party should lay on two or three meetings a week throughout the country.

How do you explain the fact that a plurality of skilled workers (39 per cent) voted for the Tories, whereas only 35 per cent voted Labour?

I think that the working-class Tory vote is triggered by a number of interrelated mechanisms. Where the majority are still in work, where you have a skilled working-class community and where they've bought their own homes, they are better off. Those who live in rented accommodation are not better off. I think this is what amplifies working-class conservatism, but its roots are much deeper and probably more profound in Britain than elsewhere in Europe. These related to the impact of colonialism and imperialism on the formation of working-class consciousness.

Our working class grew out of colonialism. The skilled craft unions of the last century benefited enormously from Britain's imperial role. This division still colours the modern Labour movement. If you look at the divisions in the TUC, you find that the skilled craft unions that grew out of the Empire are the extreme right of the movement. In these conditions it is hardly surprising that the Falklands war benefited the Tories in working-class communities. Even though a shift to the Tories was discernible before that conflict, the victory itself consolidated the trend. If you look at the local council elections that took place in London during the war, there was an actual swing to Labour in wards with a substantial Irish, black or unskilled working-class community. In areas where there was a more traditional, settled, white working class, our vote collapsed up to a half. In Hornchurch and Hayes the vote crumbled. The same pattern was repeated in the general election.

Therefore at this election, even though people say that the Falklands war took place a year ago and that

the billion pounds a month that currently leave the country to rebuild the economy and the welfare state. Every audience I have addressed has responded overwhelmingly in favour of such a suggestion. Ironically, even the Institute of Bankers was not unfavourable to the idea when I spoke there recently.

It will be necessary to create state monopolies based on workers' control and workers' self-management, and to move qualitatively away from the dreadful existing examples, totally unresponsive to consumers, which are responsible for the hostility to public enterprise that undoubtedly exists.

Now, everyone will say the opinion polls show that nobody wants nationalization, but we can't as a political party abdicate our responsibility and rely on opinion polls to guide us through the next general election. We've got to go out and convince people.

The whole of the party leadership needs to be driven out of Parliament, if necessary with cattle prods since they find it a very attractive place, and forced to stomp up and down the country talking to ordinary people and trying to convince them. This is their real job. You can't win the ideological battle for these policies in the space of an election campaign. Thatcher won in 1979 partly because, for four whole years, she had conducted a national teach-in with the help of key sectors of the Establishment. We now need to do something similar.

The details of implementing our policies have clearly not been worked out. When we took over the Greater London Council, we had already discussed a lengthy blueprint of what was needed and what we were going to do. This enabled many of the new left-wing councillors to have the commitment to implement policies and the confidence to argue for them, in the face of near-universal hostility.

The Labour Party needs to do this for itself on a national scale. I don't think I've ever seen anything as depressing as the last election campaign, when so many Labour leaders, in the middle of arguments with the Tories, suddenly realized

that their policies didn't add up and crumbled in front of the TV cameras. It was embarrassing. You advised party activists not to get sidetracked by internal wranglings, but to employ their energies in marginal seats.

The broad role of the left within the party is to focus on the 120 or possibly 140 seats that we must win from the Tories. That is where a dramatic transformation of the Parliamentary Labour Party will come from.

It is a real danger on the British left, and not just in the Labour Party, that because it can be such fun abusing each other, we devote a vast amount of time to this sport. No one on the other side of the class divide would waste so much time on whether the Duke of Norfolk should be removed or punished in some way for upsetting the government in a House of Lords division. They prefer to surge on and smash the next trade union they can lay their hands on. We have to work out which are the really big prizes, and go for them. There is nobody who is so perfect in their political record that you can say you support them one hundred per cent.

How do you see the miners' strike?

The mood among the miners' strike is totally different from that in 1974, because these are totally different times. 1972 and 1974 came at the culmination of a 25-year world boom. Workers had developed a lot of confidence and expected full employment and a rising standard of living; then they saw the Heath government challenge a lot of things they had taken for granted, and they reacted quite firmly and eventually defeated it.

The lesson that the Tories drew was that they would have to be much better prepared the next time. They spent the whole of the mid-1970s on a propaganda campaign to convince people that we had to rein in the trade unions and cut back the welfare state - and in this they were echoed by many key people on Labour's front bench. So they won the intellectual ground, they won the hearts and minds of a substantial proportion of the population to the view that these things now had to be done. And from the point of view of the Tory Party they do have to be done, given the change in the nature of the world economy and the problems of British capital. They can't avoid making those sorts of attacks on organized labour.

Mrs Thatcher was defeated by the miners in 1980 over the question of pit closures. She admitted it. But now they've planned for it, they've opened up the British market to Polish coal imports; they've brought key people into the police force, in the shape of the former boss of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Sir Kenneth Newman, and others; they've continued the propaganda campaign in the press, which reached a frenzied peak against Arthur Scargill last October; and they've brought in MacGregor, with a track record of getting rid of half the jobs in the steel industry, to do the same job for coal.

It is an open provocation. They wish to break the miners because they know that it will demoralize every trade unionist in struggle. If the miners can be broken, anyone can be broken - that's how it will be perceived. And if the miners are broken, there will be a victory celebration by this Government.

They will crow about it, they will talk about restoring the damage done by the 1980 defeat of Thatcher by the miners. That is why a lot of trade unionists, after some reluctance, are now coming in and rallying round. They know that if the miners go down, they will all be substantially damaged. There is a key difference. Capital has prepared for this strike in a way that it hasn't prepared since the General Strike.

This is an edited extract from Who's Afraid of Margaret Thatcher? published by Verso on Thursday, £2.95.

Robert Fisk on the implications of the mounting Lebanese resistance

Turn of the tide but not only Israel will suffer

against Lebanese militiamen or collaborators.

Only two Israelis have been killed so far this month but the attacks on their convoys are growing ever more professional. The Israelis have found "daisy chain" mines - laid to explode in a pattern around a man already wounded by explosives - and at least one armoured column has been attacked with mines set off under the first and last vehicles.

There is increasing evidence that the former Palestinian guerrillas living in the squalor of the Ein Helwe refugee camp in Sidon - notionally under Israeli occupation, although Israeli collaborators there are also being murdered - may have the Lebanese how to heat plastic explosives for mines. The "South Lebanon Army" has itself now been penetrated by the guerrillas. At least one Shia SLA man was discovered setting a roadside mine this month, trying to kill his Israeli employers.

But there are far greater tragedies to come: when Israel pulls back to the Zaharani river, Sidon will presumably have to be abandoned to the SLA, who are likely to be driven out of the city by Druze and Shia Muslim gunmen, perhaps also by the Palestinians from Ein Helwe.

The next Israeli withdrawal is therefore likely to set off a civil war every bit as bloody as the one which consumed the Chouf when the Israelis retreated from the mountains a year ago.

Terrible things appear to be in store in Southern Lebanon. Now that America is identified more closely than ever with Tel Aviv, Israeli enemies are going to feel emboldened to strike at the Americans again and Israel's defeat in the south will only encourage these attacks. What happens in the coming months, therefore, will affect not just the Lebanese but the relationship between Israel and the US, the very scaffolding upon which American Middle East policy is constructed.

But it is not difficult to assemble the facts of Israel's war against the guerrillas of Southern Lebanon. Over the past six weeks, for example, the guerrillas - both Shia Muslims and members of the Lebanese Communist Party - have opened a savage campaign against all those in the occupied zone who have collaborated with Israel, the very men upon whom Israel would have to rely if its army is ever to withdraw.

On August 18, one suspected informer was shot dead as he sat with two friends at a coffee shop in the village of Shabiyeh. On August 21 another suspected informer, Haidar Maarouf Dyke, was shot in his car and badly wounded near Aitit, east of Tyre. Gunmen from a Peugeot 504 car assassinated another alleged collaborator at Jnata on August 24.

Near the village of Jibshit outside Nabatieh, four suspected informers were killed in two car bomb explosions. In all, there were 32 such attacks against Israeli agents or militia members in August. On September 3 and 4, two more suspected collaborators were killed in Turin and Habboush. Two days later, the guerrillas killed a "South Lebanon Army" militiaman in Sidon. Another was shot in Jbaa on September 10, and four more were killed near Sohmor nine days later. So far this month, there have been 32 attacks against the Israelis and 14

against Lebanese militiamen or collaborators.

Only two Israelis have been killed so far this month but the attacks on their convoys are growing ever more professional. The Israelis have found "daisy chain" mines - laid to explode in a pattern around a man already wounded by explosives - and at least one armoured column has been attacked with mines set off under the first and last vehicles.

There is increasing evidence that the former Palestinian guerrillas living in the squalor of the Ein Helwe refugee camp in Sidon - notionally under Israeli occupation, although Israeli collaborators there are also being murdered - may have the Lebanese how to heat plastic explosives for mines. The "South Lebanon Army" has itself now been penetrated by the guerrillas. At least one Shia SLA man was discovered setting a roadside mine this month, trying to kill his Israeli employers.

Mark Kirk

To Russia with compliments

There is a lot of talk in the Pentagon about the "two-way street" between the United States and its allies in the production of weapons. This two-way street is often bedevilled by fears that the sale of technologies to America's allies might end up in the hands of its enemies. The problem is more serious because of another two-way street, not usually talked about by the Pentagon. It is built on the growing trade between western arms manufacturers and the users of Soviet-made weapons.

This trade not only transfers western technologies to rather questionable customers but shows the Soviets exactly how their weapons could be improved. It shows the contradictions in a Nato policy that weakens its internal bonds while helping the purchasers of Soviet weapons.

The trade in Soviet weaponry is not new. When Egypt joined the western camp after 1973, the US Air Force bought 24 MiG-21s and four MiG-23 Soviet-built jet fighters to practise against. The residents of Nellis Air Force base, Nevada, are used to the sight of MiG-21s in US markings engaged in mock combat with US pilots.

This programme has had its problems. The MiG-21, first produced in 1956, is described as having primitive avionics, poor navigation and "serious problems" with the engine. Engine problems also seem to plague the more advanced MiG-23. US Lt-Col Robert M. Bond was killed last April while reportedly flying a MiG-23.

The East Germans have also had problems flying the MiG-21 and 23. Their air force reportedly lost 48 fighter planes in 1983 and approximately a dozen more in the first four months of 1984.

In spite of these problems, the use of Soviet planes to train US pilots has been successful enough to tempt the LTV corporation into considering buying 24 MiG-21s from China for use by the US Navy. These Chinese-built aircraft are even cruder copies of the MiG-21s already owned by the air force. Nevertheless, no one can doubt that they would nearly replicate the performance of the MiG-21s that are the mainstay of the Soviet, East European and many Third World air forces.

Western purchases of Soviet equipment are very small compared to US and allied sales to former

Soviet customers. Some of these sales are undoubtedly in our interest. Last month, the Chinese defence minister, Zhang Aiping, secured a deal "in principle" to buy US-built air defence radars, anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons. These sales should contribute substantially to China's rather primitive equipment with little chance of the equipment getting into Soviet or pro-Soviet hands. What is more interesting is the production of "improvement kits" for Soviet weapons by western manufacturers for sale to Soviet customers in the Middle East.

In the US, one defence contractor is involved in producing an improvement kit for the Soviet SA-7 anti-aircraft missile. The SA-7 is used by a number of Middle Eastern nations, from moderate states like Egypt to more radical states like Syria and Libya. If this kit were to "fall off the back of a truck" into the hands of terrorists, the danger to civilians would be increased.

British firms have not ignored this trade. The most ambitious project must be the Royal Ordnance Factory's new gun for the Soviet T-54/55 tank, used by many Third World countries and China. The Ordnance factories have produced a better gun for the tank allowing it to fire a variety of advanced ammunition. If a buyer of this equipment sent one of these kits to the Soviets, the effect could be tremendous. The Soviets still have thousands of T-54/55 tanks that could use this equipment. In selling them a better version of their own tank, we would have not only transferred our valuable technology but showed them where every last screw and bolt should go in order to do it. Marconi, another British firm, has also mounted an advanced laser system to ensure good shooting from Soviet-built tanks.

This "other" two-way street is far more of a problem than the sale of arms and technologies to our allies. It is one thing to sell the Soviets a basic technology that may be applied to a weapon after a few years' work; it is another to show the Soviets exactly how to improve existing weapons. As Lenin said, "the capitalists shall sell us the rope we will hang them with."

The author is Research Fellow at the Centre for Defence Information in Washington.

Anne Sofer

Action - or the Riot Act

The police, it is rumoured, are beginning to get very worried. That is not at all surprising, and perhaps it is time there was a high-level confidential discussion at Number Ten between Mrs Thatcher and Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

Does she realize, Sir Kenneth might ask, what problems are brewing for us in London? Things have been relatively quiet since the Brighton disturbances three years ago, and we have worked hard at keeping them so; here and there, across London, we have even managed to establish cordial relations with the community leaders, despite the efforts of Labour councils to keep us apart. Of course it is not easy because some of our keenest young chaps are not exactly the soul of tact or free from racial prejudice (yes, I'm afraid that embarrassing Police Studies Institute report was only too accurate) but I hope, Prime Minister, you appreciate what we have achieved. That recent fall in the crime figures was quite a fit.

But, you know, there really are these thousands and thousands of young people in London with nothing to do, and if various colleagues of yours do what they say they intend, there are going to be thousands more and even less for them to do. The situation is going to get beyond even our powers of containment...

This, or something like it, is what I hope he would say. He is in a position to know better than anyone how services in London cost more than anywhere else in the country; spending on the Metropolitan Police has increased more over the last three years than has spending on either education or social services. He is also in a position to know that the Youth Training Scheme - whatever its virtues or otherwise - only occupies one of those eight dragging years between 16 and 24 where the incidence of unemployment is highest. In some parts of London it is now over 50 per cent, and among young people from the ethnic minorities considerably higher.

A patchwork of youth clubs, walk-in centres, outreach careers officers, community projects, arts workshops, and special training schemes spreads itself thinly and untidily over the huge problem. The fact that the flavour of some of this activity is that of the Urban Left - you are likely to encounter CND posters and "Coal not Dole" stickers along with dreadlocks and feminist symbols when you visit the basements and temporary huts and converted warehouses where it takes place - has unfortunately fuelled the suspicion among the more paranoid ministers that it is potentially revolutionary. The reverse is the case: often these little organizations form the only available bridge between disaffected young people and the rest of society. The police are well aware of this.

Government policy, emanating from a number of different departments, is combining to undermine precisely this sort of provision. Already, "Mode B" schemes under the Youth Training Scheme have

been cut back by 25 per cent; these are the schemes that are run by charities or other non-profit-making organizations that make special efforts to reach and train groups with particular needs, the handicapped, those with English as a second language and young offenders, for example.

Some of these schemes have looked for alternative funding from the Greater London Training Board, a committee of the GLC. The GLC is clearly not the ideal body to have charge of training but none the less, as with so much of its discretionary spending, it has been filling a gap which should never have been allowed to develop. Government action to redefine the GLC's powers has already limited what it can do and abolition will presumably cut off this source of funding altogether.

Meanwhile, ratcheting will take something like £200 million out of the spending of London authorities, and inevitably some of this will come out of the budgets that particularly affect young people - the further education colleges, the clubs, the sports facilities, the holiday projects. They are particularly at risk for two reasons. First, many of them are "non-statutory" in other words councils can cease their operation without breaking the law; and second, they are disproportionately staffed by part-timers who have no legal protection and can thus be laid off more easily.

Yet another factor will aggravate youth unemployment this year and next: the reduction of places in higher education. This is happening at a time when increasing demand means a backing up into the labour market of many well-qualified school leavers, and hence a displacement lower down the attainment range of young people who would otherwise have found jobs.

"It's all your own fault," shout Conservative councillors at the Labour benches. "If you had not spent so recklessly, it would never have come to this." And there is an element of truth in that. But is it fair, moral or - to put it at its basest - electorally sensible to punish the people for the folly of their political leaders? Even after it had assumed rate-capping powers, the Government did not have to demand cuts so huge that even London Tory MPs are privately horrified. Even if it wanted to re-organize London government, it did not have to do it in such a scramble that a great number of worthy charitable organizations dependent on public funding just do not know where they are to turn. And even if it does prefer employers' training schemes to those of the voluntary bodies, it need not have applied this doctrinaire preference in such a swinging way as to deprive many of those most in need of any hope of a place.

It is likely, but no less deeply depressing for that, that Mrs Thatcher's only response to the approach I hope Sir Kenneth Newman is making will be to ask him how much more money he needs to keep the turbulent and troublesome capital city in order

The author is SDP member of the GLC (ILE) for St Pancras North.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

BEYOND THE MOUNTAIN RANGE

Not for the first time Mr Enoch Powell on Friday had the most profound things to say about the coal strike, certainly more profound than those which emerged from another pulpit. He said that the conflict between miners was a symptom of the general predicament of a society caught up in a rapid and continuing economic revolution. "The miners who strike and the miners who refuse to strike are acting out the emotional dilemma of the nation itself." During the next ten to 20 years the whole nation, not just the miners, would have to surmount a high and daunting threshold, whose steepness is imperfectly represented by the volume of unemployment, though the statistics serve as some measure of the alterations that will be needed to adapt to the new environment. "Like some great host on the move towards new lands beyond a mountain barrier, the nation looks for encouragement and inspiration to its leaders and representatives", he said.

It is true that whatever we fear or fight about in the outside world is also a battle within ourselves. To talk about the miners or the government is to risk ignoring the fact that all groups of humanity consist first and last of individuals. How shall we judge the matter fairly unless we admit that this predicament, this fear of the future, this propensity to violence and one-sidedness in deed and word, is also the problem of each one of us within?

It is aggravated, of course, when it gets caught up and identified with a mass movement. The civil war which grips the miners, which indeed grips the nation, gives over to rising violence of behaviour and argument which must remind us how dangerous it is, once these embers are fanned, to blame others for our fall from grace. Once in the mob, the individual is tempted to blame violence on external causes; but nothing could explode within us unless it had been there already.

So the predicament identified by Mr Powell, as with other sea changes which have occurred in society, tends to be attributed to external causes when in fact it is often merely the symptom of a profound change in individuals' attitude to life and the world, long prepared in the unconscious, waiting for a pretext to express itself. Some individuals can sense this change before others. They articulate it in a way which finds echoes in the minds of many people who feel

that change was afoot but could not see it. Others with equal intuition articulate hostility to the new ideas and embody the often violent resistance which new ideas invoke.

In the coal strike there are such protagonists. They are symptoms of this struggle. That is why the Bishop of Durham's address, as one more symptom, should not merit too angry a response, though it is a surprising abuse of the pulpit and the panoply of an episcopal enthronement to sneer at an individual public servant for being "an elderly imported American" ignoring, along with so many other factors of the dispute, that Mr Ian MacGregor is Scots born and only left these shores at the age of 28 sent by the British Government to America to help with the war effort. The new bishop, only ten years younger, pursued a relatively unimpressive career in academic posts, but what makes him so sure that the "divine providence" which apparently summoned him to Durham was any less instrumental in recalling Mr MacGregor to this appointment in the country of his birth?

In the national struggle currently enacted by miner against miner, each with his cheer leader, it appears that the church can offer no more than sectional support. How does it lie with real leadership to lift us out of this struggle to look beyond that mountain range identified by Mr Powell?

The Prime Minister in her BBC interview last week put a necessary stop to the sense of drift and helplessness in the face of concerted and persistent violence of the Scargillites against their opponents. To the extent that this violence is an affront to us all she must do more, since its physical and moral effect does not stay confined to the coalfield, as though within the ropes of a boxing-ring, it laps over us all and will if unchecked excite dangerous counter passions which lurk beneath the surface.

In the long struggle ahead leadership of the kind which the Prime Minister could offer inevitably has to remain somewhat detached from the fray. But it is not enough to declare that violence will not pay and that economic pits, whatever the cost of the struggle, will have to be closed.

The starkness of that message will need some more positive imaginative overlay in the months ahead. The danger of a slit-trench attitude to the future of the coal industry is already

only too apparent as Mr MacGregor sees the TUC today. He will unfortunately deploy his arguments in favour of the settlement on offer, and try to show that he is being consistent with the Plan for Coal and Mr Tony Benn's legislation which followed it. Very cogent Mr MacGregor will be, but both positions are ill-fated since they condemn the coal industry to a future which can only be blighted by the existing structure of a nationalized Coal Board and the inevitable and permanent statism with which that structure will infect management and union.

The time must shortly come when a decisive and radical change is brought about in the whole attitude to coal extraction. It must replace the current structure of the coal industry to the ultimate advantage of the worker/owners left in it. On present plans the recovery from the strike is bound to involve even greater losses and therefore further subsidies. Beyond that is only the promise of unending conflict between the tax payer and the National Union of Mineworkers.

This is the moment when the government should innovate by exploring the break-up of the national structure of the Coal Board and replacing it where possible with worker ownership, having a majority or minority shareholding within the context of conventional privatization. Responsibility for licensing mining operations, both open-cast and underground, should be removed from the National Coal Board.

Then the future run-down of some mining communities in decaying pits could be handled as a social task not an industrial one. It could be aided by comprehensive redundancy payments and area development schemes whose cost would be somewhat defrayed by the reduction in the running subsidy and the cash raised by privatization.

That is likely to be the landscape of the coal industry in that country beyond Mr Powell's mountain range. It would be better now to explore its contours in the heat of this struggle than to perpetuate the rigidities which have to some extent caused this struggle. Such a reconnaissance would make the intervening heights of change and uncertainty that much easier to scale. That is the kind of leadership and sense of direction which the nation wants and needs.

Labour mobility drawbacks

From Mr John H. Clement

Sir, All who are concerned about the consequences for the older industrial areas of Britain of the movement of the younger, more active and more able people to the more prosperous regions of the country in order to obtain employment have cause to be grateful to Mr L. P. Burdon (September 20) for drawing attention to this issue.

What is frequently overlooked, however, is that such a population shift, involving as it does severe penalties for the "exporting regions" also involves equally severe penalties for the "importing regions". Indeed, many of the difficulties facing areas such as the South-east of England today - high cost housing, pressures on the green belt, road traffic congestion, overcrowded peak-time commuter services etc - are a legacy of past migrations from the peripheral regions of the country.

In human terms there can be no doubt that the right policy is to take the work to the workers. Taking everything into account it is also almost certainly the best policy in economic terms.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. CLEMENT,
6 St Briol Road,
Heath,
Cardiff,
South Glamorgan.
September 20.

From Mr J. H. Wellings
Sir, The outstanding difference in flexibility in this matter is revealed in the comparative mobility of labour in the USA, where housing is as readily available as any other commodity.

For example, when a skilled worker becomes aware that his employment is to end in say, Los Angeles, by the end of the month and finds there is work in Dallas, 1,500 miles away, he is able to make arrangements for the equity in his California home to be available to him in Texas.

He and his family will then drive over the weekend to his new location, often with furnishings they wish to retain in a large rented trailer, and be housed on arrival within 24 hours, with choice of style and convenience in the new home.

This is commonplace in the USA because housing is treated as much as an essential commodity as a car or furnishings. Until we are able to adopt such flexibility in this country the problems expressed in your correspondent's letter (September 20) will continue to put us at a competitive disadvantage.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. WELLINGS,
35 Mount Avenue,
Ealing, W5.
September 20.

Animal tests

From Lord Houghton of Sowerby

Sir, Animal liberation, which Sir John Vane (September 10) sharply criticises (and in this he is by no means alone) engages the militant activities of the more resolute apostles of the relatively new doctrine of animal rights.

Sir John hopes to counter the growing demands for stricter controls by presenting the impressive catalogue of benefits to man and animals from the use of living things in laboratories. He is appealing to reason, though more and more this is becoming a moral issue which is as little open to argument as the Pope's stance on abortion.

What is happening is that human rights are becoming so fashionable and acceptable that they are spilling over to cover species other than ours. In the past, exploiters of slaves, conquered peoples, women and children, the illiterate and the disabled have seen their claims to be conferring economic and social benefit swept aside in the name of human rights.

I hold no brief for animal liberators or for violence of any kind, much as I respect the selfless courage of the sufferers for conscience. The unpleasant prospect is, however, clear to me. Unless Sir John and his fellow researchers will meet the weight of responsible, moderate opinion and accept controls and restrictions which will spare animals the worst excesses of pain and suffering, no matter for what purpose, they will encourage the acceleration of extremism.

That is the lesson taught by the history of social and ethical change but - alas! - so hard to learn.

Yours etc,
HOUGHTON OF SOWERBY
(Chairman,
Committee for Reform of Animal Experiments),
House of Lords,
September 13.

Draining the fishpond

From Lord Campbell of Croy

Sir, Your leading article on September 7 portrayed Gibraltar as being the major political problem for Britain in negotiations for Spain's accession to the European Economic Community. Five days later the article by Mr John Young described, opportunely, the other main problem: sea fisheries.

This fisheries issue should not be dismissed or overlooked as of secondary importance. Failure to recognise that it affects a vital British interest or to conclude a realistic agreement would store up great trouble for the future.

In working towards an agreement should not the negotiators give priority to the following principles? It would be taking unwarrantable risks to upset the common fisheries policy and its quota system, completed last year after strenuous negotiations over a long period by the present members of the EEC. A breakdown in the arrangements, intended to last for many years,

Bishop's pronouncement on the pits

From Professor Arthur Marwick

Sir, There could be no more convincing demonstration of the apathy of the Bishop of Durham's impressive invocation of the virtues of compassion and compromise and condemnation of the self-righteous intolerance of those who put themselves "in the place of God" than the petulant responses of those overgrown little boys who now populate the Tory benches.

Outraged that the bishop should dare to criticise their side, they ignore his explicit rejection of the "absolutism" of Mr Scargill and of the use of "civil violence for group ends".

Mr John Carlisle finds it "disgraceful" that the bishop should express "his own views", whose views, for Heaven's sake, should the bishop express? - no prizes for answering that one.

The impertinence of Mr Eldon Griffiths in associating working miners and working policemen with the policies of this intolerant, incompetent, and mendacious Government would be staggering, save that it has become all too familiar. And one knows that there is no hope of an expression of regret from Mr Nicholas Fairbairn for his incontinent and outrageous reference to the bishop's "worship" of "earthly gods like Arthur Scargill".

Would that "socialism" did mean, as Mr Fairbairn obviously takes it to mean, reasoned opposition to the follies of Thatcherism when, alas, it embraces the destructive absurdities of the likes of Mr Scargill and Mr Ken Livingstone - something very different from the policies of compromise advocated by the Bishop of Durham.

It is not difficult to identify the main areas in which the country has gone wrong since 1945; and certainly we have often suffered from the wrong kind of compromise. But the primacy now given to the essentially of competition and conflict by both the bigots of the right and ideologues of the left is our biggest problem today when, like soccer hooligans and with similar results, politicians and publicists prefer slogans to thought.

Cutting the losses

From Mr R. D. Poore

Sir, No one can surely view the situation now reached in the coal mining industry with anything but regret.

The Prime Minister's position is easy to understand, since no government can allow a small section of the populace to achieve, or even appear to achieve, any result by violence.

Mr Scargill's position is also understandable, although hopelessly confused by political overtones, but he offers no solution other than subsidy of uneconomic work at the taxpayers' expense.

Mr MacGregor's position is easy to understand, since no industry can countenance continued uneconomic activity which it is the duty of management to remedy or terminate as soon as practicable.

However, Mr MacGregor's actions are constrained by the fact that the coal industry is nationalised, thus apparently denying him the opportunity of dealing with the

Nuclear threat

From Dr J. W. Arriens

Sir, In your leader of September 13 you state that Dr Owen "demands the scrapping of Trident, which would ultimately put a conventionally armed Britain at risk of unanswerable nuclear threat".

If this is so, we may ask ourselves how it is that nations on the Soviet Union's doorstep, such as Norway and Turkey or, even more pointedly, Japan, have managed to survive without an independent nuclear capability.

Because we have nuclear weapons and have not been subjected to nuclear threat, a spurious association is apt to be made between the two. The fact is that Britain

Soviet sea power

From Commander I. A. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, RN (retd.)

Sir, I would not dare to argue the legal loss with your correspondents Colonel Draper (September 6) and Mrs Elizabeth Young (September 15) about the rights or wrongs of the Soviet Navy in sending its aircraft carrier Kiev through the Bosphorus. But I would say the Kiev did not set a precedent.

In June, 1956, HMS Eagle, of which I was then the navigating officer and whose guise as a transport carrier was never in doubt, made the passage of the Bosphorus as far as Beikos Bay and back after a visit to Istanbul. Beikos Bay is where the strait widens a few miles short of the Black Sea and was thought to be an

easy place to turn than off the Golden Horn.

I do not recall the Montreux Convention entering more than perfunctorily into the deliberations nor any subsequent adverse diplomatic reactions to Eagle's passage. I do remember, and I do not commend, the hazard of negotiating the narrow in a large ship against the Devil's Current, which in June reaches seven knots.

Perhaps, therefore, when the time comes, the Soviets will find the navigational problems of the Bosphorus place greater restraints on their new large nuclear-powered aircraft carrier than the Montreux Convention.

Yours faithfully,
IAN WEDDERBURN,
Dunlichity Lodge,
Farr, Inverness.

which dislikes edicts from Madrid. "Helping pacify the Basques", he suggested, might be a factor in negotiations.

I am impelled to add that about half of the British vessels which nowadays fish in EEC waters are from Scotland. This should be borne in mind, too. Although we in Scotland do not yet have to be pacified, the situations are not entirely dissimilar. Most of these Scottish boats are as technologically advanced and deep-sea-worthy as the Spanish vessels described by Mr Young.

This last point illustrates the overriding need for orderly arrangements agreed in good time. The efficiency of modern methods means that large quantities of fish can today be caught by comparatively few boats. The stocks need protection.

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF CROY,
Holme Rose,
Nairnshire,
Scotland.

Gallery extension overstretched

From Sir James Richards

Sir, The Secretary of State has rejected the design for the National Gallery extension. He should go further and forthwith discard the notion of combining it and a property department's office block in the same building.

To do so was an unworthy decision in the first place: neither a civilised nor a dignified means of housing our national art collection nor, as has been shown, one that gave any of the architects that attempted it a chance of producing a building worthy of its situation.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. RICHARDS,
29 Fawcett Street, SW10,
September 21.

Asbestos hazards

From the Chief Executive of the London Borough of Brent

Sir, I would question the statements made by your correspondent J. C. Gilsen (September 17) referring to the action taken on asbestos pollution in the London Borough of Brent following the Crockfordwood fire.

Many experts have expressed grave concern at dangers from asbestos and a report going to the next meeting of the Council's Policy and Resources Committee will state quite clearly that the debris could represent a health hazard, particularly to children if they break it and fibres enter the respiratory tract.

The residue over a number of years would break down and release fibres into the atmosphere. This would expose people who would normally come into contact with the material to asbestos in excess of normal background level.

Dr Child also makes reference to a recently published Ontario Royal Commission report and seems to assume that the findings have already been published.

This may not be so. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation showed a very close interest in the Brent situation this month and their TV cameras took film back to Ontario for transmission on the French-language broadcast programmes.

The debris may well continue and until any such substance is proved to be innocuous it is the duty of a responsible local authority to take whatever measures it feels to be necessary.

I am pleased Brent acted so promptly on this occasion and allayed rather than increased public fears.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BICHARD,
Chief Executive,
London Borough of Brent,
Brent Town Hall,
Forty Lane,
Wembley,
Middlesex,
September 21.

Travel impasse

From Mr J. Hall

Sir, My tall, 15-year-old daughter has recently acquired a Greater Manchester Transport bus pass to enable her to justify travelling at half fare. It is backed by a photograph and school and parental signatures. However, it carries no weight in London where, last weekend, she was made to pay full fares despite producing it.

Could there not be some fraternal mutual recognition of such documents or do teenagers have to carry a separate pass for each city they visit?

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN HALL,
601 The Royal Exchange,
Manchester,
September 11.

Flying the flag

From Mr B. Madden

Sir, If the corporate image of British Airways is now in need of renewal (Daily Telegraph, September 11) it hardly seems appropriate that our national airlines should be restyled by a large American-owned design group. Surely a government promoting excellent British design as good for business would agree.

Could BA now be persuaded to have the job done by one of our many renowned design consultants? We may then fly the flag with pride.

Yours faithfully,
B. MADDEN,
Beaconsfield Cottage,
25 Church Lane,
Deansanger,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire,
September 19.

Food of love

From the President of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra

Sir, Concert reviews only rarely mention the audience, without whom the artist would yet be as a fish without water. Therefore, we would like to use this way, via your great London newspaper, to express to the friends of the Proms our thanks from the concert podium: to play for you was a truly special experience for us. The tension created by this mutual attraction cannot be expressed in millions of volts.

As an audience, you are a phenomenon: you have overpowered us with your contagious joy and your enthusiasm, your love and attention for the music and your discipline (can it be that among so many thousands of people nobody coughs?) and your affection.

It was sheer pleasure to play for you and we hope to meet you again. You applauded us - we fell in love with you.

Yours sincerely,
ALFRED ALTENBURGER,
President,
Der Wiener Philharmoniker,
Bosendorferstrasse 12,
A-1010 Wien,
September 17.

Relics of a Saxon king

From Dr Richard Gem

Sir, Your report (September 15) of the High Court proceedings relating to the supposed relics of King Edward the Martyr brings back before the public a matter that has been simmering for a long time. It is important, therefore, that the true facts of the case should be made clear once and for all.

It is only if the relics really are the mortal remains of the Anglo-Saxon monarch that anyone will care much where they are finally laid to rest.

Some years ago a scientific examination of the material was arranged and carried out through the British Museum and this should have thrown light on the age, sex and manner of death of the individual.

However, the results of this examination were never made public, and this must lead to speculation that they gave an unfavourable verdict in fact it is understood in the academic community that the examination indicated that the individual was of a mature age and certainly not the juvenile that Edward is known to have been at the time of his death.

Coupled with this must be taken into consideration that the evidence for identifying the relics as those of Edward was extremely slender from the archaeological point of view.

May we hope that it is not too late for a few scientific facts to dispel the clouds of romantic wishful thinking and legal controversy?

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD GEM,
The Botby,
Meatmore,
Leighton Buzzard,
Bedfordshire,
September 15.

THE ARTS

Television

The fragile web of human society

It was not clear if the point of *Threads* (BBC2) was to frighten or to inform those who watched it — they are not, perhaps, incompatible aims although I suspect that last night they came under the larger heading of "entertainment". No one likes to admit that the presentation of nuclear war can be seen in such an apparently frivolous way, but the fact that television spectacles like this and *The Day After* are devoted to the subject suggests that its appeal to an audience is not the smallest element in the calculation of programme-makers. The success of "horror" and "science fiction" in the cinema suggests, in addition, the antecedents for programmes such as this.

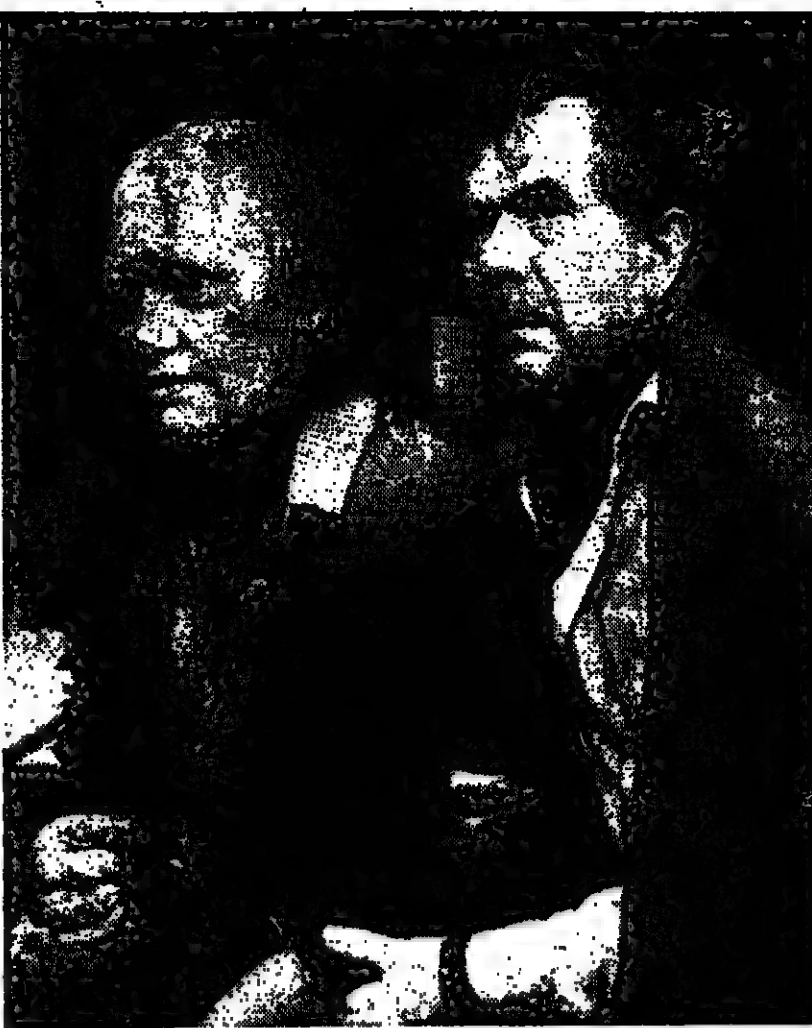
In fact, *Threads* used most of the standard cinematic conventions; daily life in Sheffield before the nuclear attack was presented with the kind of affectionate homeliness which always suggests trouble ahead. Then, with the help of computerized headlines and Paul Vaughan's grave explanations, tension accumulated: some unpleasant events in the Middle East, American President dropping on in the background, confrontation and, finally, global nuclear war. All of this was maintained at an adequately realistic level, given the fact that the material was necessarily hypothetical and sometimes improbable.

The war and its aftermath were effectively presented also: the official

chaos, the panic on the streets, the injuries, the shooting and the desperation born of the "nuclear winter" all had a measure of conviction, but they were convincing primarily as an expression of our general fears. *Threads* was, in other words, a kind of fantasy. Anxiety about mass death and destruction is by no means a new phenomenon, after all, and it really only suggests a general insecurity which in our generation has clustered around the subject of atomic warfare. This was partly the theme of *Threads* itself, which demonstrated how seriously constructed our human society is, and how easily it breaks down — like a spider's web through which a schoolboy pokes his finger.

The trick, of course, is to intrigue or frighten an audience on a dramatic level while at the same time lending an air of respectability or plausibility to the enterprise by using the techniques of documentary realism. And yet this merging of styles was not entirely successful. As drama, there was such an unrelieved monotony of suffering that it did not entirely hold the attention; the images were unpleasant, but we have now become so accustomed to them that they seemed merely stereotypical. And, as documentary, last night's programme left too many questions unanswered to be entirely convincing.

Peter Ackroyd



Expression of general fear: David Brierley and Rita May as husband and wife in search of their son

Leeds Piano Competition Mind over muscle

The BBC's results service will have already brought you, along with the weekend's athletics, boxing and soccer, the scores at the twenty-first Leeds International Piano Competition. Jon Kimura Parker, from Canada, has gained the "instant fame" which Fanny Waterman boasted this year as being one of her competition's attributes; he has also, at the age of 24, gained £3,500 in prize money, and as many international engagements as he can fit into his music career.

His Brahms First Concerto was the first performance to elicit audience response which broke quite spontaneously into the music's last echoes, and came from feet as well as hands. From its first notes it was marked by a strength of intellect as well as muscle, and to its last it had as much to say about the work itself as about the instrument on which it was played. Neither of these qualities has a way of proliferating at such events, and both were certainly thin on the ground at Leeds this year.

What he said about the Brahms was purposeful, cumulative and authoritative if still partial. In its big-boned frame, its daring closeness to the work's emotional core, its bold dramatic pacing, his reading let in little of the radiance which also lightens the music's darkness. Instead he pursued the darkness relentlessly with the physical strength and mental stamina of his concerto alone; the chamber music prize which he shared with Ju Hee Suh was well deserved for a semi-final "Kreutzer" Sonata of alert and stimulating individuality.

Sixteen-year-old Ju Hee Suh of Korea made history by being the youngest competitor ever, and then by walking off with the second prize of £2,000. Her placing can only reflect the jury's caution and perhaps in her ability to harness talent and pace and sustain the career expectations which they, and juries worldwide, create and perpetuate.

There was nothing second rate about her performance.

Miss Suh can swallow a Steinway whole, and, what is more, digest its repertoire more thoroughly than anyone in sight. Her Rachmaninov Third was the only performance in which composition and its recreation were one.

Her spontaneous and exuberant greeting of Edward Downes, and the BBC Philharmonic Orchestra at the end were the inevitable climax of an intensely integrated musical relationship which had a regenerative effect on the work itself. Whether in the gentle guiding and leading in of the lyrical opening theme (she is, significantly, a pupil of Mieczyslaw Horowitz), whether in variations vividly engaging repertoire and freshly pondered detail, or in the massive span of her last movement this was a reading one wanted to reflect on, assimilate and then hear all over again. A word of praise at this point, too, for conductor and orchestra, who throughout their efforts were, although televisively blurred, brightly defined and stimulating musical partners.

Having won first prize last year at the Darmstadt Chopin Competition, Junko Oake (28, Japan) was awarded third prize for her Chopin First Concerto. Both idiomatic and idiosyncratic, it was astute in its listening, but stronger in earnestness of idea than imagination. Louis Lortie (25, Canada) and David Buechner (25, USA), both with more competition experience behind them, gained fourth and fifth places respectively with Beethoven Fourth and Fifth. Both produced a proto-type competition package, turning in performances of slick technical fluency and of bland (and in Mr Buechner's case stylistically immature) interpretative character.

Emma Takchizyan (27, Bulgaria), who was placed sixth, highlighted in her compelling Schumann Concerto many of the serious artistic drawbacks of a career shaped by such gladiatorial contests. This was a reading shimmering with rich and risk-taking ideas, brought dangerously to boiling point by the artificial heat of the environment.

Hilary Finch

PUBLISHING

Fictional pressure

book is not deemed good enough even by his own publisher to be submitted for a crack of foot's gold?

For the Booker, publishers (not authors) may propose a maximum of four titles, and the judges may "call in" others. Jonathan Cape were rumoured last year to have submitted the four novels which they thought the judges least likely to favour, on the assumption that they would call in the biggies. This year Cape decline to admit what titles were submitted, so as not to offend all but four of their grand novelists.

Some publishers, sensibly go to infinite trouble analyzing the individual tastes of the judges (those known to read contemporary fiction) and as a result submit titles they believe most likely to appeal to their sensibilities, regarding the idea of an objective "best" novel as fatuous.

Until the rise in influence (to the hungry worlds of publicity officers, newspapers and television) a few years ago of the Booker, the most distinguished literary prizes — the Somerset Maugham, the Llewellyn Rhys, the Hawthornden, the James Tait Black, the W. H. Smith and the C. D. Lewis — were administered and the identity of the judges was a matter of little concern even to the book trade. They were assumed to be, and usually were, "experts" in fiction and it was thus an honour to be a winner: the books that, down the decades, have won these prizes are a vindication of the system, and as often as not the winning titles were published in the spring.

Now, thanks to Bookermania and the accompanying razzmatazz, publishers bring

out the novels they regard as their most fashionable in the autumn with the results we are currently witnessing in the review pages. If more than a few of the 90-plus books submitted for the Booker were issued throughout the year rather than concentrated in September and October, many of those especially by new or under-valued novelists that cry out for adequate review coverage would receive it, and be more widely read.

The book pages, at this time and for once in the year, are bulging with fiction reviews, and it is frustrating that, say, Anita Brookner receives less space than William Boyd, or vice versa, merely because Bookermania in practice demands that they are published during this period. It is worst of all for the consumer, the person who buys and reads new novels but who is unlikely to purchase six books released in the same week, for six or seven weeks in succession, whereas he might if their publication and reviews were spread throughout the year.

The autumn prizes have become, ironically, because of the superficial success of the Booker, publishing's equivalent to Fleet Street's bling. The parallel breaks down, with grievous consequences, in that there are infinitely more novelists than newspapers. Those novelists who do not hit the jackpot are likely to lose first readers, then publishers. This cannot be good for the art of fiction at which we are, once again, proving rather good.

Paul Harris

It appears that I am in head-on collision with the Edinburgh publisher Paul Harris in saying that his arm injury has caused authors' royalty cheques to arrive late. He assures me that this is not so, which of course I accept. I also accept that, contrary to what I implied, he is indeed his company's sole authorized cheque signer. My apologies to him.

E. J. Craddock

Dance

Ballet pour Demain The Place

The programmes at The Place on Friday and Saturday were devoted to the winners of the first prize at this year's Bagatelle choreographic competition. The rules stipulate a time limit of about 10 minutes, so both these entrants submitted a shortened version of a longer work.

I wonder whether Mark Tompkins' *Trahisons* might have benefited from cutting. In its full version it runs half an hour or so and includes possibly more incident than is necessary to establish the mood of a bleak, suspicious, male world. One member of the cast of five stands all the time at the back, facing the wall, wearing a hat and coat, and motionless until almost at the end when he knocks his hat off with an echo of a gesture the others employed much earlier.

The others wear black shoes and trousers; nothing above the waist except sometimes white bow ties. Their movements include: slapping, pushing, tweaking; gestures like deaf-and-dumb language; covering each other's eyes, ears or mouth like cooperative wise monkeys; lifts, falls and jerky exercises. Everything is meticulously controlled, timed, patterned. I found myself alienated by its mood of treacherous companionship, but it certainly builds an atmosphere.

Tompkins also showed *Sau dans la Vie*, in which he wore a plastic bucket, with big ears attached, over his head, and his musician, Hélène Sage, played various instruments, some patently home-made, through electronic devices to augment and vary the sound. Much of

the time the stage was almost dark except for a hand-held torch with which one or other illuminated part of his or her person.

In the case of Catherine Diverres, winner of the first prize, those of us who saw the short version of *Le Réve d'Helen Keller* earlier in the week could compare it with the full hour-long version given on Saturday. At first, starting with episodes that echoed the predicament facing someone who lacks sight or hearing, it seemed that the full version might valuably expand and illuminate the more abstract similar sequence (taken from about halfway through the work) that was extracted for separate performance.

The pace generally was very slow, although with brief passages of reckless speed; and as it went on the sheer impossibility of the enterprise became increasingly apparent. The sensations of someone who has never seen or heard anything are literally unimaginable to the rest of us, and to build a theatrical work upon them is therefore impossible.

What Diverres offers in reality is a series of suppositions, all proving to be dead ends. As the piece goes on, the sheer self-indulgence of this becomes increasingly apparent, and patience is further tried by the aggressively painful noise of Eiji Nakasawa's score. This is an instance where the shorter extract raised expectations that were disillusioned by experience of the whole.

Both the winning entries could, I think, have been performed by actors with no specific dance training. Does that tell us something about French choreographers, or only about French juries?

John Percival

Theatre

When the weak must change

The Dark River Orange Tree

Rodney Ackland's *The Dark River* is a play about time that until now has missed its moment. First produced in 1938, its forecast of the oncoming war was stifled in post-Munich euphoria; and when it did reach the West End, in 1943, the English needed no warnings and were as intent as ever at looking on the bright side. That, by an ultimate irony, is Ackland's main point, although it did not get through to me on the occasion of the last revival 12 years ago.

Looking to theatrical prototypes, it is a 1930s reworking of *Ghosts* and *Hearbreak House*, a group portrait of little Englanders in headlong flight from the outside world. The setting is almost literally a nursery, a former schoolhouse on a Thames backwater where Ella, the headmistress, is glad to receive old pupils on much the same old terms. One of them, Cathy, her marriage in ruins, arrives accompanied by a superannuated flapper. They

are joined by an ex-serviceman who had known Ella's dead son in the first war. Ominous rumbles are heard from a nearby gunnery station but the household close their ears and spend the time in reminiscences and reviving the party spirit of the 1920s.

The future knocks on the door in the person of Alan, a Spain-conscious designer of air-raid shelters, who falls for Cathy and tries to drag her out of the blinkered sanctuary and erase the memory of her husband.

The past exerts a ferocious grip on all Ella's circle, including her old father, who finally reverts to second childhood, and a visiting film director whose 1919 anti-war epic is due for a disastrous comeback. Looked at from an Ibsenite standpoint, you could say that the play is saying that, no matter how momentous the times, your own past will get you in the end. More important is the sense of the European sickness inexorably invading this quiet retreat as in Auden's line "Up every staircase all the same, the dreadful stranger swiftly came".

The piece initially disconcerts because it seems to be written in a predictable commercial form and then apparently breaks the rules. As the spokesman of the present, for instance, you expect the crusading Alan to arouse sympathy; but in fact he comes over as a self-righteous bully who treats Cathy's emotional vacillation with icy contempt. Cathy herself, though nominally the heroine, appears for most of the evening as a flustering fool. What Ackland is doing is turning a pitiless searchlight on the sterling English quality of looking on the bright side; and finally stating that, if such behaviour is to change, it is the weak people themselves who will have to do the changing.

Sam Walters's production, true to this mini-epic theatre, presents the play's line with ironic clarity, never pinning down characters with moral judgments. Among other things, this displays Ackland's gift for intricate plot detail to great advantage, and extracts performances of photographic precision from Dermot Crowley, Phyllida Hewat and Belinda Lang.

Irving Wardle

Concerts

Spine-chilling suspense

ECO/Mackerras Festival Hall

Murray Perahia has always had a purposefully limited repertoire. I wish he played more Bach, more of Chopin's solo piano music, the Berg Sonata... well, it would be a long list. But he seems always to have needed to feel himself right inside the music he plays; he has just disengaged himself from a complete Mozart piano concerto cycle, and on Friday night gave us a foretaste of what is to come in a Beethoven piano concerto cycle.

In the middle of an English Chamber Orchestra concert which included a bustling, muscular account of Mendelssohn's Overture *The Hebrides* under Sir Charles Mackerras, and the same composer's

"Italian" Symphony which they gave together a few months ago, Perahia played Beethoven's Fourth Concerto, and the result was absolutely compelling and absolutely individual. Perahia is incapable of making an unpleasant sound at the keyboard, yet surely, one thought, Beethoven occasionally needs to sound less than pleasant? What Perahia proposed in place of sharp-edged sensationalism, however, was a reading in which the scale was perfectly judged, and in which, within that scale, every gesture was placed with at times spine-chilling clarity and precision.

Just a couple of examples: plenty of pianists bring a frightening impact to the dotted chords under the trill that ends the usual first movement cadenza, but I defy any other player to concentrate all their power into the drifting sequence

of turns which follows and leads back to the orchestra. Perahia kept us here in a state of suspended animation — as if the whole power of the movement was concentrated into this one passage — and then gently released the music into the final section.

Charles Rosen has analyzed how Beethoven brilliantly increases the rhythmic pace in the first movement without changing tempo, and Perahia emphasized this by making the very first chord totally static, a start and a finish at once. Again, the tiny slow movement in which the ECO were sharp and clear found its non-resolution in a final phrase left — again a temporal deception — hanging inconclusively in the air, only to be resolved in a finale at once playful and deadly serious.

Nicholas Kenyon

New London Chamber Choir/Wood St John's

Rachmaninov is one of the Old Believers of twentieth-century Russian music, and Alfred Shnitke I suppose must be counted among the anarchists, but they meet together in church. Saturday's glorious concert from the New London Chamber Choir linked the elder composer's hour-long setting of the Orthodox Vespers with two short pieces by Shnitke, both typically if quite differently odd, but both agreeing with Rachmaninov in his preference for sound over sense, and for exultant, rich harmonies over all other possible sounds.

To paraphrase Stravinsky on the composer himself, Rachmaninov's Vespers is 60 minutes

of Russian glow. The cycle of psalms, prayers and hymns to the Virgin offers some variety of pace, structure and scoring, but the essence is unmoving, and lies in short progressions of radiant harmony.

These really call for a low, domed church to resound about, but the New London Chamber Choir managed to create a fine aura for themselves in St John's with their full-throated attack. James Wood, their conductor, aroused doubts only with his skittish staccatos, especially in the Magnificat responses. Otherwise this was a very assured and resplendent performance, graced in the second movement by a luscious true contralto sound from Susan Tyrrell. I wish she had had much more to do.

The Shnitke pieces were his *Voices from Nature* of 1972 and the more recent *Minnesang*. In the former a vibraphone gently leads the way for 10 women's

voices to move from slow, blurred chromatic shifts up to a piercing C minor triad and then part of the way back again; evidently this is another member of the large family of Ligeti's *Lux aeterna*.

Minnesang is longer, more individual and decidedly more thrilling. Here the choir is one of 53 soloists, arranged in various little groups singing rounds based on German medieval art songs (hence the title). The result is a vast patchwork, but because all the ensembles are tied to the same minim beat, and because they all sing in the same white-note mode, the effect for much of the time is a steady pulsation of enriched dominant chords, and thereby an expression of wonder. The songs may be making avowals of courtly love, but Shnitke's message is the same as Rachmaninov's.

Paul Griffiths

Phillips

ETCHED £6,000 AT PHILLIPS

A Galle Cameo 'Magnolia' table lamp with an amber tinted body and shade overlaid with two tones of rich ruby glass. Signed in cameo on base and shade.

The next sale of Art Nouveau, Decorative Arts and Studio Ceramics will take place on 25 October at 11 am.

Viewing: Two days prior. Illustrated Catalogue available.

Items are still being accepted for a good sale on 29 November.

For further information please contact Keith Baker or Fiona Baker Ext 233. 7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London W1Y 0AS. Tel: 01-629 6602.

LONDON · NEW YORK · GENEVA

Finest salerooms throughout the United Kingdom. Members of the Society of Fine Art Auctioneers.

Richard Wagner's

TANNHAUSER

Conductor: Colin Davis

Producer: Eliahu Moshinsky

Designers: Timothy O'Brien and Luciana Arrighi

Lighting Designer: Nick Chelton

Choreographer: Kenneth MacMillan

New Production

Cast includes: Klaus König/Spas Wenkoff (Oct 5, 13, 17, 20), Gwyneth Jones, Eva Randova, Thomas Allen and Fritz Hübner

Royal Opera House

September 25, 28 October 1, 4, 6, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 31

Amphitheatre sold out

Oct 5, 13, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 31

Reservations at 01-606 0000 Access Wise, Davis, Galt

Capitalization and week's change

FAMILY MONEY
LORNA BOURKE
THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS
EVERY SATURDAY

Ex dividend. e Ex all. f Forecast dividend. g Corrected price. h Interim payment passed. i Price at suspension. j Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. k Bid for company. l Proposed takeover or takeover.

هكذا من الامم

Recovery from recession is well underway but developing countries still face severe debt problems. *The Times* staff correspondents analyse the state of the world economy on the opening day of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the IMF and World Bank in Washington.

World banking

\$ The surprisingly strong recovery in the world economy over the past year at least provides a reassuring backcloth for the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, which opens formally today in Washington.

It is the biggest and most important international gathering in the financial calendar. Finance ministers and officials rub shoulders in the lushly-carpeted corridors of the IMF's Washington headquarters while a host of senior bankers circulate and confer on the fringes of the formal events.

The meeting provides an unrivalled opportunity to discuss economic issues affecting the world economy and financial system and is also the forum for determining policy on the IMF and its sister organization, the World Bank.

There are still many dangers and uncertainties facing the world economy, not least the debt problems of the developing countries. But the picture confronting finance ministers is in many ways more encouraging

than they would have dared to hope a year ago.

First, the recovery from the worst global recession for fifty years is firmly under way and has been gathering pace. The IMF, for instance, has just revised sharply upwards its forecasts for growth in the big industrialized countries this year from about 3.5 per cent to more than 5 per cent, and is expecting steady progress next year.

Inflation, the chronic problem of the 1970s, also appears to have been checked and shows no incipient signs of reigniting. Inflation in the big Western economies is down to under 5 per cent, the lowest level for 15 years.

Admittedly, the recovery has been patchy. The performance of the European economies has been very sluggish compared with the rapid expansion in the US, which has led the world out of recession. But growth in Europe has at least resumed, even if too slowly to have an impact on the large numbers of unemployed.

In the developing world, still labouring under a huge mountain of debt, now estimated at about \$800bn (£615bn), and the



painful burden of servicing it, there has also been considerable progress. The cost has been high in terms of internal adjustment and falling living standards.

The current account deficits of the non-oil developing countries fell from a peak of \$109bn in 1981 to \$56bn in 1983 and a projected \$45bn this year, in large part because of the unwillingness of the banking system to continue financing these deficits on such a large scale.

However this external correction has been achieved without the debtor countries forming cartels and simply refusing to repay, as some feared would happen. Instead, the case-by-case approach to the problems of the debtor countries has so far managed to persuade most of the biggest borrowers (for instance, Mexico, owing about \$90bn, and Brazil, with \$93bn of debts) that it is in their interests to stay within the system.

The 'multi-year' rescheduling

deal agreed in principle for Mexico this month marks a further important advance in the piecemeal strategy which has evolved to cope with the debt crisis. Multi-year reschedulings were endorsed by Western leaders at the June economic summit in London, with the aim of rewarding debtors which had undertaken tough IMF austerity programmes to put their economies on a sounder footing.

Under the Mexican deal, yet to be approved by all the 550 creditor banks, \$48.7bn, or more than half of Mexico's debt, will be stretched out over 14 years and there are a number of other concessions, including lower interest margins on the debt.

At this week's meeting in Washington the Mexican deal will be held up by finance ministers as an example of the success of the present approach to the debt crisis. Together with rosier forecasts of world economic growth, it will help to

confirm the views of those who believe that a judicious combination of adjustment by debtor countries, combined with new financing, stretching out of their debts to ease the immediate repayment burden and recovery in their exports to the industrial world, provide the basis for the resolution of the debt crisis.

However, this optimistic view is by no means well based and there is still concern that the progress achieved so far could unwind if a number of key assumptions prove unfounded.

"Improving the economic performance in the developing countries is one of the most pressing objectives of international economic policy," the IMF emphasizes in its annual report, pointing to the sharp erosions in living standards which many developing countries have suffered as the price for improving their external accounts.

However, this improved econ-

omic performance can only be achieved, the IMF says, if the recovery of industrial countries can be "sustained and broadened" and if "the heavy burden of debt service faced by many borrowing countries can be handled satisfactorily".

The problem of sustaining the recovery will figure prominently in this week's discussions among finance ministers. High US interest rates and the extraordinary strength of the dollar, both of which have pushed up the debt servicing burden of borrowing countries, will be at the forefront of people's minds and there will be the usual oblique criticism of the US budget deficit. The dangers of protectionism and access to industrial markets for third world exports will also be touched upon.

The problems of the poorest developing countries are receiving increased attention this year. There has been a growing realization that the plight of

areas such as sub-Saharan Africa has been overlooked while attention has been directed to the big debtor countries which pose a threat to the stability of the world banking system.

The difficulties of the African continent, aggravated by drought, were high on the agenda of the IMF World Bank development committee which met yesterday. A number of ideas are being floated for tackling the problem, including the controversial one of a special fund for Africa.

For the more advanced developing countries, which include the largest debtors, any policy prescriptions to emerge from this week's meeting will be very much along the lines of "more of the same". There is a fairly widely-shared feeling among the big industrialized countries that the flow of official finance needs to be stepped up because developing countries became too dependent on commercial bank loans in the 1970s.

Some, including the British, are keen to see more conditional lending by the World Bank, which takes a longer perspective than the IMF. But the general feeling is that the present approach to debt crisis is working well and eventually, once restored to health, the big borrowers will be able to resume borrowing in the private markets.

There are many, of course, especially within the developing world, who do not share this view and believe that Western governments must play a much bigger part in helping to solve the crisis. They argue that the degree of adjustment being forced on developing countries is excessive and unproductive and should be tempered by a much increased flow of financing which the private banking system is no longer willing to provide.

The recent Commonwealth Secretariat report, *The Debt Crisis and the World Economy*, drawn up by a team headed by Lord Lever, encapsulated this view. It called for a greatly stepped-up official role and concluded with a warning: "The present situation is not sustainable. The world's financial safety is balanced on a knife edge. The greatest immediate danger of disruption is posed by the risk that interest will not be paid on the existing debts of the major developing country borrowers."

Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

GROWTH IN THE THIRD WORLD					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	4.8	3.5	1.2	0.2	0.8
Africa (excl Sth Africa)	2.2	3.0	1.8	1.2	0.1
Asia	4.7	5.4	5.1	4.5	6.5
Europe*	3.9	1.5	2.3	2.4	0.8
Middle East	4.3	6.8	5.4	3.4	4.2
Latin America and Caribbean	6.7	8.1	0.2	-1.6	-2.3

*Cyrus, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Turkey, Yugoslavia

Source: IMF



The most significant office development ever undertaken in Asia.

1.56 million square feet of lettable space in the heart of Hong Kong's financial district. The focus of commerce the region and beyond.

The home of Hong Kong's new unified stock exchange. And the most advanced 24-hour business communication environment in Asia.

Exchange Square is owned and managed by Hongkong Land, one of the world's biggest landlords. A position achieved by offering the best possible addresses and the highest standards of property management to a very select clientele — among them more than 130 of the world's leading banks and financial institutions. Of the top 25 international banks listed in "Institutional Investor" magazine's table of loan syndicators for 1983, 17 are Hongkong Land tenants. Fourteen of the top 25 international bond underwriters are Hongkong Land tenants.

Exchange Square is now available for leasing. Occupation in the first quarter of 1985.

Exchange Square

The future hub of Asia's business world.

For arrangements to view the Exchange Square film presentation, or for further information, please contact:

Jones Lang Wootton
New York, London, Brussels,
Hong Kong or any office worldwide.

The Hongkong Land Company Ltd
Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
Tel: 5 8425288 Telex: HK 75102

Today boom tomorrow gloom: the US anxiety

On the eve of the presidential election, the American economy is being hailed as a post-war miracle. A plethora of studies in recent weeks has given the US credit for pulling the rest of the world out of the deepest recession since the 1930s. The economic growth has confounded economists and led most forecasters to revise upwards their projections for 1984. The IMF has put US growth at more than 7 per cent for 1984, up from its earlier forecast of 5 per cent. The independent US congressional budget office now expects growth of 6.6 per cent for the year and the Federal Reserve Board, which acts as the central bank, has estimated growth at 6.6 per cent, with inflation around 4 per cent and unemployment dropping.

As a result, world growth has also been revised upwards. Growth for all industrial countries this year was projected at almost 5 per cent, up from 3.5 per cent in 1983. For non-oil developing nations, it was put at 3.75 per cent this year and 4.25 per cent in 1985, up from a dismal 1.75 per cent last year.

The surprisingly strong boom, after the bust of the 1982 global recession, led IMF officials to declare that the worst of the debt crisis was over. They said readjustment in developing countries "was ahead of schedule".

Engine of growth

The Washington-based Institute for International Economics went further. It said even the recent rise in interest rates could dampen the effects of the extra export earnings generated by the powerful engine of US growth.

The mood in the West is bordering on euphoria. But looking beyond the immediate period the view is less clear. There is strong concern that the US is in the midst of a classic, Keynesian, deficit-driven boom which cannot last. Some respected economists say the outlook beyond 1984 is so bleak that another steep recession is to be expected.

"Warning signals are flashing everywhere," said Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, in recent congressional testimony.

He cited the "unacceptably high budget deficits", projected at \$172bn (about £132bn) this year and up to \$263bn by 1989; the US merchandise trade deficit, which is expected to



Foreign capital is flooding into the US, some of it in the form of direct investment, as in Nissan's car plant at Smyrna, Tennessee

double to a record \$120bn this year, rising interest rates; and the destabilizing effects of the erratic, overvalued dollar.

The harder the dollar falls, the greater is the risk of pushing up the inflation rate in America, which is now at its lowest level in 15 years.

Stephen Marris, a senior fellow at the Institute, said at a recent seminar on the US economy that the dollar would have to depreciate by 35 per cent to put the current account deficit back into equilibrium.

Inevitably, the blame for the discomfiting combination of deficits, overvalued dollars and high interest rates was attributed to US fiscal policies, which have produced an unprecedented structural budget imbalance.

To pay for the deficit, the US is importing huge amounts of capital from abroad. A continuation of this trend will make it the largest debtor nation, in the opinion of Mr Volcker and C. Fred Bergsten, former assistant secretary of the US treasury, who heads the institute.

"By 1986, the United States will clearly owe more to foreign nations than the value of its investments abroad, becoming a net debtor nation for the first time since World War I and approaching the present debt level of Mexico and Brazil in absolute terms", Mr Bergsten told a Senate banking committee.

Mr Marris, who was until last year economic adviser to the secretary general of the Paris-based OECD, said the record inflow of foreign savings had a positive effect on the US economy over the short term but a negative one over the long term.

"My calculations suggest that as long as the dollar remains at its present level, the US current account deficit, and the inflow of foreign capital needed, to finance it, would go on rising rapidly, reaching perhaps \$200bn or 4 per cent of gnp by 1989", he said.

For this to be sustained, foreigners will have to be willing to increase their net claims on the US by an estimated \$700bn to \$850bn over the same period.

Clearly, a savings shift of this magnitude is not sustainable. On this point, the IMF and most respected economists agree.

Record deficits

How long can it go on? The answer is unclear. Mr Marris, however, has ventured a guess that the day of reckoning will occur by the end of next year. Others, IMF officials included, say it will be some time between now and 1989.

It is generally agreed that the reckoning will occur no matter who wins the presidential election in November. Although President Reagan's policies are expected to be sharply different from those of Walter Mondale, his Democratic challenger, neither can escape the realities associated with the record deficits.

The question is whether it will be a "soft-landing", in the form of much slower growth and rising unemployment, or a "crash-landing".

Mr Mondale has stated his intention. If elected, to reduce the projected deficits by two thirds in 1989 through a combination of spending cuts and tax increases which would fall most heavily on the wealthy.

Waging the trade fight but with little success

Ten months ago the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) admitted that its original purpose had "almost been lost".

The world trade regulatory body had been forced to surrender much of its credibility and authority to the increasing number of protectionist measures taken by the very governments which it was designed to strengthen against "particularist pressures emanating from national economies".

It requested that a "new joint initiative" be taken by those governments to rescue its position - knowing full well that Europe and the US were at each other's throats over trade issues, and that everyone was up in arms about "the Japanese problem".

In October last year, a month before GATT sent out its distress message, George Vest, US Ambassador to the EEC, had given evidence to a Senate subcommittee. He said: "Our economic relations with Europe are as turbulent as I can remember them in nearly 30 years that I have been associated with European affairs."

A week later in New York Piet Dankert, president of the European Parliament, said that "the US is threatening us with a trade war" in agriculture. Today, although much of the tension remains, the international slugging matches have substantially disappeared. The Western summits have had much to do with reducing friction.

However, the summits will increasingly look like meetings of an elitist club unless more nations are brought into the debate.

This can only really be done through GATT. It is encouraging to see that many countries are at last starting to think about

putting a date on a new round of GATT talks - to continue the work programme agreed, under considerably easier economic circumstances, in the Kennedy and Tokyo Rounds of the 1960s and 1970s.

Another pressing task in the next 12 months is to decide what will replace the present Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA). A "temporary" measure adopted more than 20 years ago, to protect textiles and clothing manufacturers in the West from infant producers in the third world, it expires in 1986.

Agreeing an agenda for a new international trade summit for GATT's 90 signatory nations will be a tortuous process. It will be made that much more difficult by the extremely patchy recovery of world trade during the past two years, in both geographical and industrial sector terms.

Arthur Dunkel, GATT's director-general, has long been cautioning the US not to push too hard to widen the rules governing international trade to include services and technology. The developing countries are highly suspicious of American motives. They see precious little profit in opening either door, a view shared by several of the more advanced nations in relation to services.

National studies

Britain (with the City of London's interests at heart) and the US are among a handful of countries which this year submitted national studies of their "invisible" sectors to GATT - as all countries have been asked to do. The fact that West Germany, for instance, is still among the absentees means that a new "GATT for services" is an extremely long way off.

Faced with an overall trade deficit that is likely to be as high as \$120bn (about £92bn) this year, the US Commerce Department remains concerned about what it describes as the "narrowing of the US technological advantage that was the foundation of US export capability".

It is particularly anxious about the way in which imports of manufactured goods have been growing, a trend highlighted by America's increasing trade deficit on communications equipment and electronic components. This rose from almost \$3bn in 1980 to \$8bn last year.

Much American attention has been focussed upon the Japanese as a source of high technology goods. However,

these exporters which appear to be making more significant inroads are the so-called newly industrialized countries (NICs) of Hongkong, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, has been even more positive than the US in calling for a new GATT round, which he did in June.

Europe's approach is much more cautious. The EEC wants to see more progress on completing the commitments made during the Tokyo Round before embarking on new talks. In this respect, it echoes the sentiments of most developing countries, which have been pressing for a completion of the programme agreed at the GATT ministerial meeting in 1982.

Rising tide

Though progress has been made during the past year - on subjects like sensitive technology exports to Eastern Europe and the use of America's "extraterritoriality" laws - huge problems remain. They include the EEC's agricultural export subsidies (which American farmers claim are robbing them of more than \$3bn worth of foreign sales a year), US curbs on steel imports and the deployment of highly subsidized export credits by advanced nations to steal Third World business from each other.

These have precious little chance of being resolved before 1986, the first date being suggested for a new GATT Round.

The chance of those talks succeeding, whenever they may take place, depends on two much wider issues: progress on Third World indebtedness and the level of world trade itself. Though there has been constant reference to the "rising tide of protectionism", a rising tide of trade is much more important.

In the short term, much depends on President Reagan's ability to deflect protectionist calls from more than 100 lobby groups in the run-up to the US election. GATT said in May that it expects world trade to grow in volume by 5 to 6 per cent this year, having achieved 2 per cent last year.

But it is not enough simply to keep that expansion going. It must be spread more fairly, particularly in the Third World and to more industries in all countries. Unless that happens, the prospects of global harmony, or even a semblance of it, must remain as distant as ever.

John Lawless

ASK

Turkey.

You've been thinking about it. Is there perhaps some opportunity? Ask. Ask us.

It costs nothing to consult İŞ Bank. İş, by the way, is pronounced 'ish' as in Turkish, and our name can be translated literally as 'business'.

We are by far the largest bank in the private sector. Both in assets, and in number of branches. Our experience covers not only foreign trade but, as the country's largest shareholder, we are intimately concerned in many industrial fields.

Ask. We will give you straight, and informed, answers. And since our very name means 'business', the answers will be business-like and fast.

İŞ BANK

'İş' pronounced as in Turkish, means business.

Head Office: Ankara, Turkey Head Office-Foreign Department: Vayvoda Cad. 37, Kanlıoğlu İstanbul Tel. (11) 143 30 00 Tlx. 34169 isek tr
Branches abroad: London 21 Aldermanbury, London EC2V 7HA Tel. (01) 606 7151 Tlx. 8951543 ibank g Frankfurt/Main Kaiserstrasse 3, D-6000
Frankfurt/Main Tel. (069) 20 635 Tlx. 4189385 isch d W. Berlin Admiralsstrasse 37, D-1000 W. Berlin 36 Tel. (030) 614 3034 Tlx. 181481 isch d
Branches in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus: Lefkoşa Tel. 57123 tsh tk Magosa Tel. 57129 sbm tk Gırmı Tel. 57234 sh tk
Representative Offices: W. Germany Frankfurt/Main Tlx. 414143 isch d Holland The Hague Tlx. 34259 ishan nl
Bureaus in W. Germany: Cologne Tlx. 8846609 isch d Hamburg Tlx. 2173975 isch d Munich Tlx. 52834 ismue d Stuttgart Tlx. 7224 isst d



THE NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT COMING TO NEW YORK.

The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K., the oldest and largest Kuwaiti bank, has opened a branch in New York. NBK now has the broadest international coverage of any Kuwaiti bank, with two branches in London and one in Singapore, and 51% ownership of affiliates in Paris and Bahrain, as well as the New York branch.

The New York branch will offer full and comprehensive banking facilities, with particular emphasis on financing trade with the Middle East and advising on the investment of capital flows from the region.

For more information, call or write:

The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
299 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10171, U.S.A.
Telephone: (212) 319-0404
Telex: 421486

The National Bank of Kuwait SAK KUWAIT'S PREMIER BANK WORLDWIDE

Head Office:
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
P.O. Box 95, Safat, Kuwait
Telephone: 2463334; 422011
Telex: 446531/4836 NATBANK KT

London:
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
Langdon Depot Place
19 Bankers' Row, London EC2M 3XL
Telephone: 01-430 0762
01-580 0541 (Dealing Room)
Telex: 932464/581125 NBKLDN G
8046 KU 89467-9 NBKLFX G (Dealers)

Personal Bankers:
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
10 Orchard St., London W1H 0BD
Telephone: 01-255 6811
Telex: 274406 NBKORC G

Singapore:
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
Singapore Branch and Representative Office for South East Asia and Australasia
11-01 The Octagon, 105 Cecil Street, Singapore 0106
Telephone: 222348; 49
Telex: KUBANK RS 20536



Logo text: THE NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT

Logo text: KUWAIT'S PREMIER BANK WORLDWIDE

Logo text: THE NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT

Logo text: KUWAIT'S PREMIER BANK WORLDWIDE

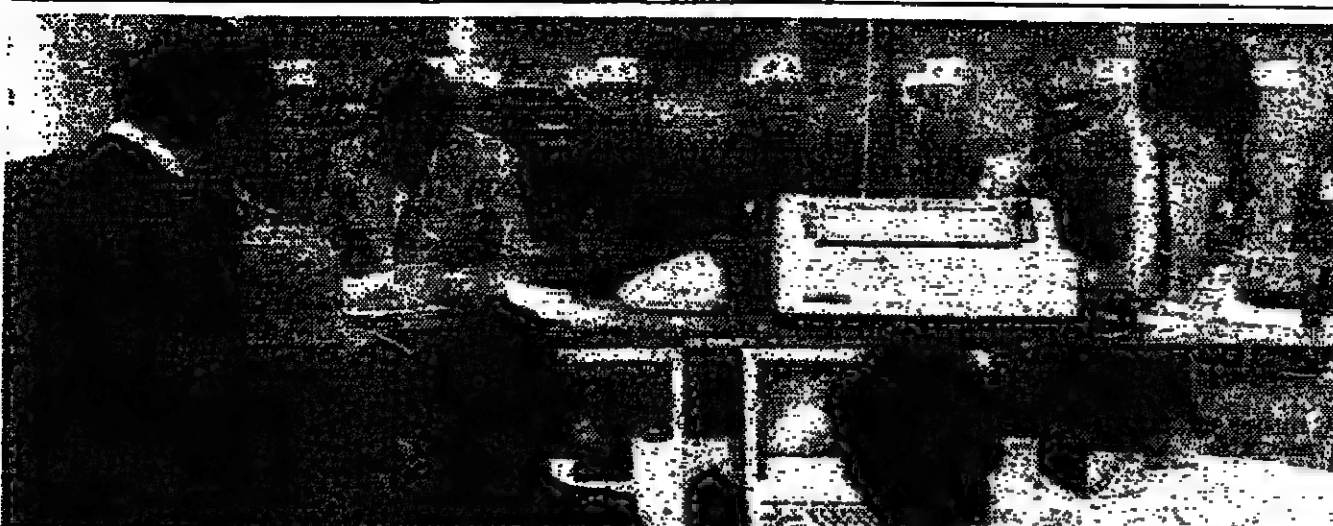
Logo text: THE NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT

Logo text: KUWAIT'S PREMIER BANK WORLDWIDE

Logo text: THE NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT

Logo text: KUWAIT'S PREMIER BANK WORLDWIDE

هكذا من الاصل



Keeping abreast of the market on the Mexican stock exchange. The recent rescheduling of Mexico's debt marks an important new stage in dealing with such problems

Now cry for Argentina



The recent meeting of Latin American debtors in Mar del Plata, Argentina, a seaside resort about 250 miles outside Buenos Aires, came to a surprising end.

First, it finished with a remarkable degree of agreement between the participants and was notable for the lack of deep divisions so evident when the same grouping met three months earlier at Cartagena, Colombia.

Second, the proposals to emerge from the meeting were fairly moderate. The Latin American nations issued a call for direct political talks with Western creditor nations, although the US and Britain had voiced opposition to the idea. They also recommended increases in lending by the multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and IMF.

However, the lack of any open discussion about joint unilateral action suggests that, for the time being at least, the idea of debtors' cartels or a head-on confrontation with the international financial system has been firmly buried.

Bankers have long been aware that the key to any debtors' cartel in Latin America

towards a longer-term approach to debtors' difficulties.

Repayments on the \$48.7bn will be stretched out over 14 years, starting at \$1.9bn in 1985 and gradually rising to \$6.44bn in 1998. There are a number of other important concessions in the deal, including lower fees and interest margins.

The idea of multi-year reschedulings is to reward countries which have made progress in adjusting their economies according to the tough prescriptions of the IMF.

For the bankers it has also proved a useful way of isolating countries which have made progress, which, whether because of intransigence or internal political problems, have delayed in reaching agreements with the fund.

It is no coincidence that bankers were eager to agree the framework of the Mexican deal before the Mar del Plata meeting and were prepared along the way to make some important concessions to Mexico. Brazil is due to begin similar negotiations with its bank creditors next month and bankers wanted to demonstrate to the two biggest debtors in Latin America that the pains of IMF-style economic adjustment were not without their rewards.

The other important reason why Brazil and Mexico would have much to lose at this stage from joint action with other Latin American debtors is that their economies are beginning to turn the corner.

The recession in Latin America during the last few years has been the severest for fifty years. Many countries have seen dramatic declines in output and employment. For the region as a whole, output per head has been falling for three years, dropping by 6 per cent in 1983 alone.

To continue paying interest on their huge debts when export earnings were declining and real interest rates were persistently high, Latin American countries have been forced to adjust very rapidly, principally by slashing imports. According to the World Bank, the region moved from a trade deficit of \$1.6bn in 1981 to an "unprecedented" surplus of \$31.2bn in 1983.

Since 1981 16 of the 28 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have undertaken IMF programmes, and 14 have had formal rescheduling agreements with more to follow.

Brazil and Mexico have undergone this process at great internal cost but there are signs that, helped by a pick-up in

exports, recovery is gradually beginning.

The problem ahead for Brazil and Mexico is how to return to levels of growth which will

LATIN AMERICA and CARIBBEAN

Output per capita (annual average change %)

1980-75	1976-78	1979-80	1981	1982	1983
2.8	3.4	2.7	-3.0	-3.6	-5.0

Source: World Bank

allow for improving living standards for growing populations. Growth in industrial countries, access to their markets, the level of interest rates and, of course, internal policies are all crucial. But the biggest difficulty may well be in attracting the required levels of external finance.

Jesus Silva Herzog, the Mexican finance minister, summed up the problem at Mar del Plata: "What is needed, to really solve the problem, is that we look for ways of renewing the net flow of resources from rich nations to poor nations." With adequate levels of external finance, whether from commercial banks or the multilateral institutions, the incipient recoveries in Brazil and Mexico may yet founder, with dire consequences for the international financial community.

This problem is likely to be even more acute for Argentina. Any agreement between Argentina and the IMF promises to be just the start of a whole new round of problems, given the level of mistrust now prevailing between Argentina and its bank creditors.

Peter Wilson-Smith

New loan methods yet tensions linger

On the face of it, these have been tough times in the bond and credit markets. Bonds have vied with remorselessly rising interest rates, particularly in dollars. Issuers and borrowers have resorted to ever more ingenious devices to keep custom.

Nor have syndicated credits enjoyed an easy ride. With the exception of some major rescheduling deals, notably the recent rearrangement of Mexico's foreign borrowings, banks have been reluctant to make new money available to developing countries.

Just as swelling company profits and strong equity markets have made financing less necessary for corporate borrowers, so the banks have found fewer companies in need of debt finance. In the circumstances, spreads have narrowed.

And yet, the statistics would suggest that business has never been better in either the bond or the credit market. According to Morgan Guaranty, total international bond issues last year had a par value of \$76.32bn (about \$58bn) only a little short of 1982's record \$78.04bn. In the first half of this year, moreover, issues ran at \$50.39bn, some \$10bn more than in the same period of 1983.

Eurocurrency bank credits have performed equally strongly. After dropping by about \$11bn last year to \$74.21bn, the volume jumped again in the

opening six months of 1984. Credits amounted to \$68.99bn, way above the \$42.5bn recorded for the first half of 1983. Market sources say that this brisk progress is being maintained in bonds and credits.

So how is the apparent discrepancy between market conditions and actual business to be explained? The first point is that it is easy only to look at the negative factors - a sport to which the Euromarkets are much given. Take the critical instance of high interest rates.

Higher rates mean lower bond prices, of course. But the capital loss affects only existing paper. The issue price of new bonds can be adjusted to take prevailing and anticipated interest rates into account. Similar principles apply to currency movements.

Higher rates

Second, various technical devices may be employed to make an issue more attractive. One of the most popular has been the floating rate note (FRN), which enjoyed a vogue around the turn of the year. It has the merit of keeping the bond's capital value in line with interest rate movements.

As the year progressed, the normal zero-coupon bond - which does not bear interest but which is issued at a substantial discount to par value instead - fell out of favour, as did bonds with warrants, convertible into equity. The limelight instead was focussed on the US Treasury and the antics of some of Wall Street's most distinguished issuing houses.

The catalyst was the decision by Congress to abolish the 30 per cent withholding tax which had previously been payable by foreign holders of US government securities. The idea was to put the US Government's debt on the same footing as the Eurobond market, where interest is paid gross.

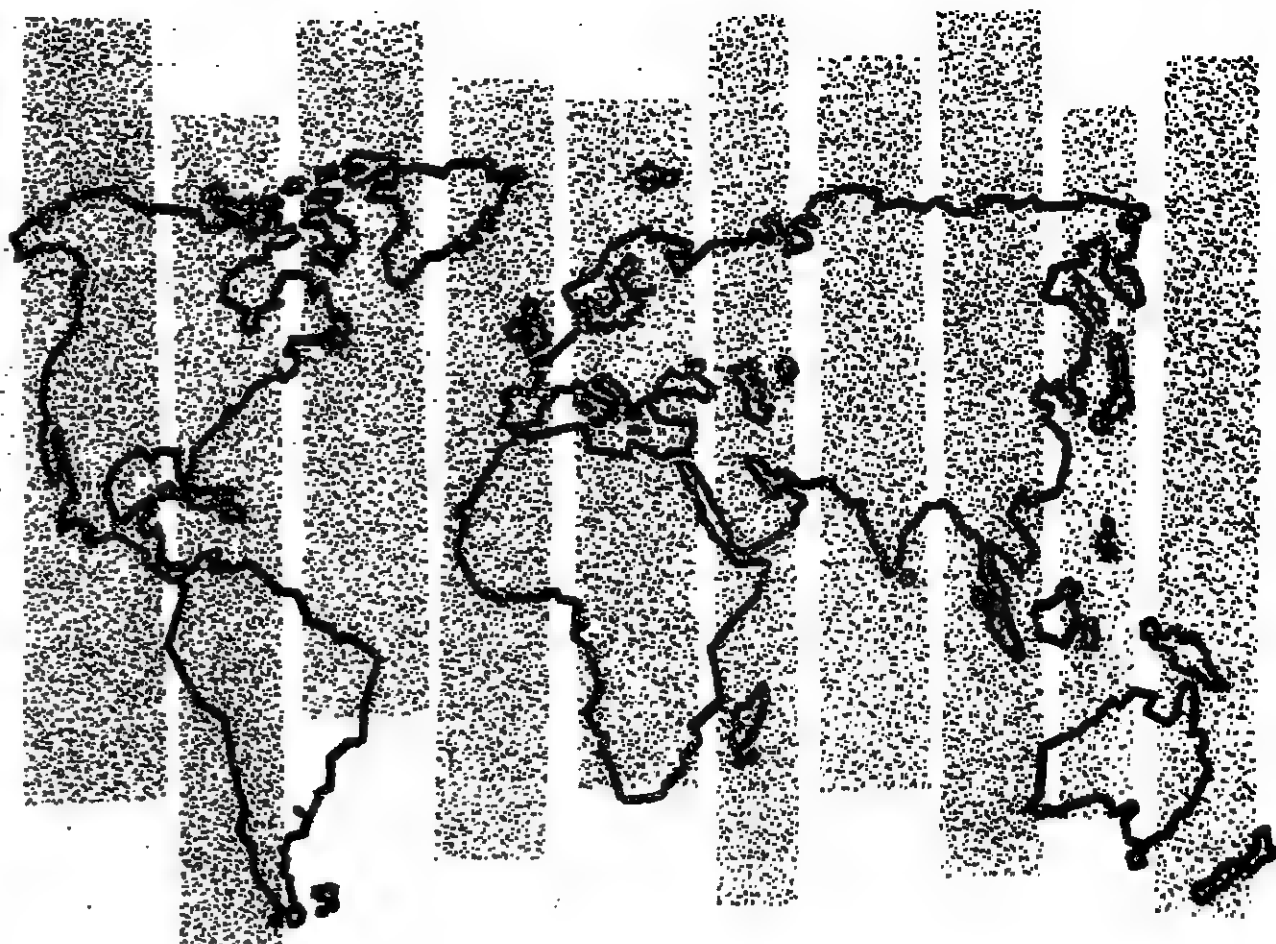
But the big New York bond houses, long envious of Europe's domination of this huge market, hoped to corner more business and the US Treasury wanted extra funding for its budget deficit and its \$100bn balance of payments deficit.

Strange animals

The problem, however, was that the Eurobond market is anonymous, whereas the owner of US government securities had to be registered for tax purposes. Salomon Brothers, the big Wall Street investment bankers, tried to satisfy this demand by purchasing no less than \$1.7bn of bonds at a Treasury auction and repackaging them as "Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities" - immediately dubbed CATS. But the Treasury took a dim view of this and substituted its own four-year security, aimed at shy foreigners.

While such strange animals were diverting the bond market, the banks were grappling with the debt crisis. Since high interest rates sucked in deposits, and because a large part of the developing world was cut off from credit by the crisis, other borrowers found that spreads fell. So major credit-worthy borrowers such as Ireland and Quebec Hydro were able to renegotiate their borrowing costs.

Michael Prest
International Financial
Correspondent



To handle your business with banking capability and skill

500 Branches in Italy.
Subsidiary, Branches and Representative
Offices located in Luxembourg, Buenos
Aires, Brussels, Frankfurt on the Main,
London, New York, Moscow, Paris,
Sofia and Zurich.

BANCO DI NAPOLI

FOUNDED IN 1539

LONDON CANNONGATE HOUSE
62 - 64 Cannon Street - London EC4N 6AE Tel. 2367591

LATIN AMERICA'S DEBTS

	(\$bn)
Argentina	43,600
Brazil	83,000
Chile	17,300
Colombia	11,800
Costa Rica	4,100
Ecuador	8,800
Mexico	89,000
Peru	11,800
Uruguay	4,200
Venezuela	34,000

Source: bankers' estimates

would be the participation of Brazil and Mexico. Between them they account for more than half of the continent's total external debt of about \$350bn (£270bn).

But while the idea of unilateral action has been discussed at some stage by their governments, both countries are keenly aware of the crippling economic consequences of such action and recent developments have given them an extra incentive to continue along their present paths.

The recent multi-year rescheduling deal agreed in principle for Mexico and covering \$48.7bn, or more than half its total debt, is one key incentive. The deal marks an important move away from dealing with the immediate problems



Garanti Bankası Understands the Turkish Market.

Its long experience in providing a complete range of banking services to Turkey's leading trading and industrial companies, together with the in-depth economic analyses prepared by its panel of independent experts, has given Garanti Bankası a unique understanding of the Turkish market. Now, Garanti Bankası invites you to share this invaluable knowledge and experience, without charge or obligation. For a copy of our folder of current papers - "Economists and Events/Turkey'83" - please contact Mr. İltis Ataç, Assistant General Manager, at the address below.

GARANTİ BANKASI

İstiklal Cad. 187 Galatasaray İstanbul, Turkey Tel: (1) 343 14 00 1-49 94 15, Telex: 24598 Galfo TR

REACHING NEW HEIGHTS.

Sanpao Bank today's needs by providing efficient and modern services for any economic and financial requirement. Sanpao Bank means consultancy, economic analysis and marketing, audit services, leasing and factoring for domestic and foreign operations. Capital accounts together with reserve for possible loan losses: Lg 1.020 million. Deposits, mortgage bonds and other bonds: Lg 14.051 million. Sanpao Bank also means 350 branches in Italy, 180 branches in Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Munich, London (licensed deposit taker), Los Angeles and New York. Representative offices in Paris and Zurich. Foreign subsidiaries: First Los Angeles Bank, Los Angeles; Sanpao Bank (Bahamas) Ltd., Nassau; and Sanpao Bank S.A., Luxembourg.

SANPAOLO BANK

ISTITUTO BANCARIO
SANPAOLO DI TORINO

The bank for you. Always.

In the six years that Jacques de Larosière has guided the International Monetary Fund, he has firmly established it in the role for which it was created - the world's lender of last resort, a bulwark against international collapses.

The IMF's handling of the global debt crisis which erupted in 1982 has been generally applauded. It deserved much of the credit for the innovative financial packages which prevented the largest debtor nations, including Mexico and Brazil, from sinking.

In its annual report released before the annual meeting, the IMF said that from January, 1983 to April, 1984 \$94bn (about £72bn) of bank debt of 17 Third World members had been rescheduled. This

could not have happened without "an unprecedented degree of cooperation" among banks, debtors, national and international agencies, the IMF said.

The global debt crisis, while still serious, has moved as a result of this cooperation into a more manageable stage. The gameplan, as articulated by M de Larosière and Paul Volcker, the US central bank chairman, is clear.

Countries which have stayed with IMF-dictated austerity programmes through the political turbulence of the global recession will be rewarded on a case-by-case basis with longer

repayment periods and better terms on their outstanding loans.

The strategy will continue to require heavy lending by the IMF but under M de Larosière, in the face of strong opposition, the agency has succeeded in pushing through a new quota increase for members which raised its resources from SDR89.2bn (about £53bn) - SDRs are the IMF's reserve asset - from the previous level of SDR61.1bn.

At the end of the IMF's latest fiscal year, which ended in April, total outstanding lending was a record SDR31.7bn to 84 countries,

up from SDR23.6bn to 35 countries a year earlier.

During the same period, debtor nations, surprisingly, moved ahead of schedule in their adjustment efforts and world growth exceeded expectations, due largely to the spectacular recovery in the US.

On the eve of its annual meeting with the World Bank, the IMF's tone was upbeat and its message optimistic.

However, a growing number of critics say the fund's tone is too optimistic and that its managing director too intractable. People are worried that M. de Larosière's

single-minded pursuit of the fight against inflation has led to a rigid set of policies which are generating growing political unrest in debtor nations. There is also concern that the IMF has put insufficient pressure on the United States to reduce its record budget deficits.

For these reasons and others, the future roles of the World Bank and the IMF are topics of growing debate. Are they, as presently constituted, up to the task of guiding the world economy through the next critical six years when another recession is thought likely and the bulk of repayments of the world's

\$600bn debt falls due? Or should both institutions be given greater power over world economies in the form of longer-term balance of payments assistance and, in the case of the IMF, a strengthened surveillance role over the policies of rich and poor nations?

These questions are being raised during a period of renewed criticism by Latin American nations of the IMF's case-by-case approach to the debt crisis. These countries argue that this calls for a broader, multilateral programme of support from developed countries, given the recent rise in interest rates.

At the Versailles economic summit of Western nations and again at the summit at Williamsburg, Virginia, Western leaders created a multilateral surveillance programme under which they consulted with the IMF on economic policies and were rated on their progress.

In terms of fighting world inflation, the system has worked well. For his work during his first five-year term, which was renewed in May, 1983, M de Larosière deserves much of the credit.

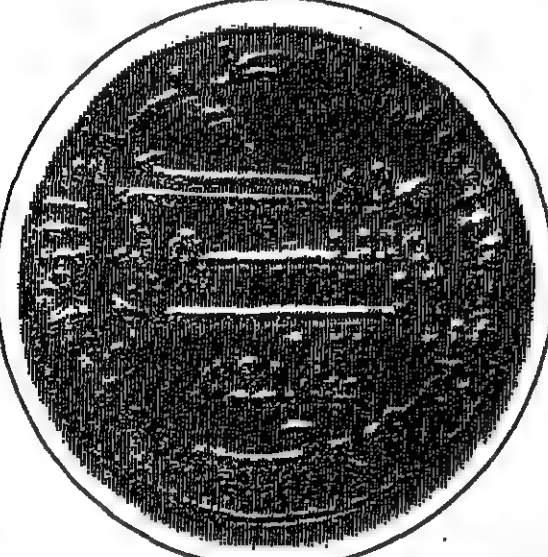
In the broader area of coordinating fiscal and monetary policies, the IMF has been less successful, partly because the United States has tended to ignore its advice.

Bailey Morris

If you want to be successful in the Arab world talk to the only international banking group supported by every Arab country.

The correspondence of the great Abbasid Caliph Harun al-Rashid with Charlemagne was an early example of Arab initiative in bridging East and West.

CHARTER OF HARMONIA AL-BASHIRIA 1075 AD



UBAF
LONDON

UBAF BANK LIMITED, PO BOX 100 CU BUILDING, ST HELENS, 1 UNDERSHAFT LONDON EC3P 3HT
TELEPHONE: 01-623 1000 TELEX FOREIGN EXCHANGE: 885653/4/5 ADMINISTRATION: 886228.

SHAREHOLDERS: UBC NEDERLAND B.V. MIDLAND BANK PLC. UBAF ARAB FOREIGN BANK

Clausen and the Reagan problem



There has been a lot of soul-searching recently at the World Bank. After four decades in which the world's biggest aid agency and one of the most influential participants in financial markets has enjoyed immense prestige it suddenly feels on the defensive. How the bank restores its self-confidence and changes direction will be of great importance for hundreds of millions of the poorest people around the globe. A combination of three factors has led to the most uncertain period in the bank since its formation in 1945: the public suspicion and even hostility of the Reagan Administration; the setback over funding for the seventh replenishment of the International Development Association, the arm of the bank which lends on highly concessional terms to the poorest countries; and the economic crisis in many Third World countries, which has caused the bank to reassess its traditional lending policies.

Of these, the new mood in Washington has probably created the most discomfort. Although the bank did not always enjoy a smooth ride, particularly from Congress, learning to live with an administration some of whose supporters query the value of large-scale multilateral lending to developing countries has been painful.

The US, with 25 per cent of the votes at the World Bank, is still far and away the biggest shareholder and hence subscriber of funds among the 147 member countries. All the bank's six presidents have been

American, and the present incumbent, A W "Tom" Clausen, was selected as a conservative and reliable banker.

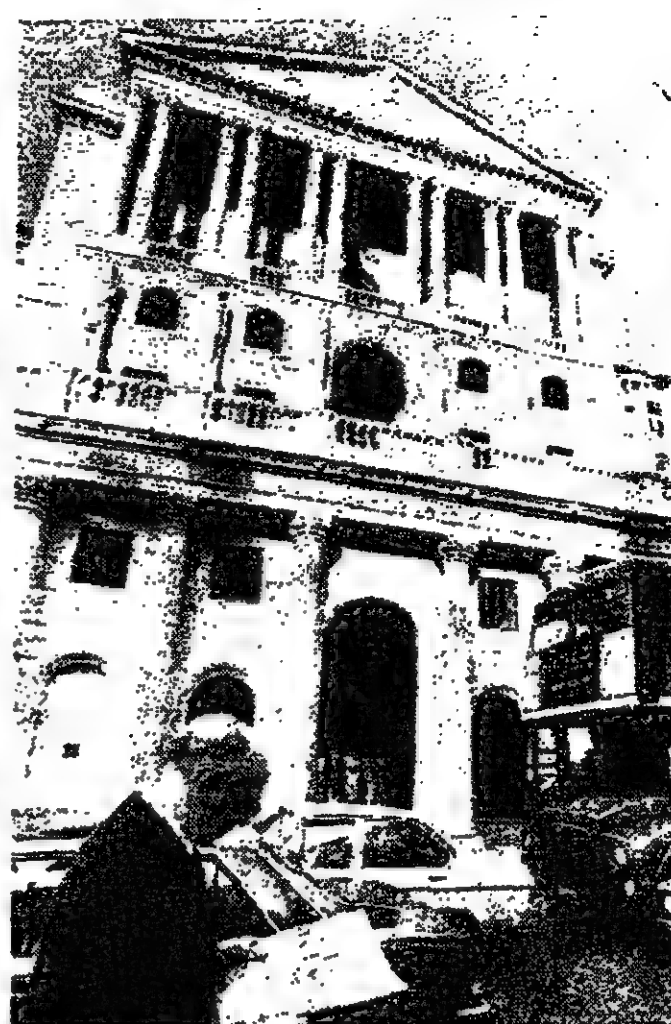
It is a sign of how the atmosphere has changed that administration sources have in recent weeks made plain their misgivings that Mr Clausen appears to have "gone native" and is being too soft on the bank's customers. Washington has buzzed with rumours that he will resign, or that the US will not support him for a second term when the present one expires in 1986.

The prospect of President Reagan being re-elected in November fills some bank officials with gloom. They may make light of right-wing Washington charges that they do too little to support private enterprise and investment in developing countries, or that the World Bank supports America's Communist enemies. However, the rebuff over IDA 7 has brought the message home.

The American Administration had already dragged its feet over subscribing fully to IDA 8, but when the bank intimated that it wanted IDA 6's \$12 bn (about £9.23 bn) increased to a minimum of \$16bn over three years (to allow for inflation and China's joining the bank), and preferably to nearer \$20 bn, the US dug its heels in.

In the event IDA 7 was only \$9 bn, and an attempt led by Britain and France to put together a \$3 bn supplementary fund excluding the US seems to have collapsed in the face of West German and Japanese opposition.

For an institution which has been accustomed to talking to governments on equal terms it was a severe blow. More important, it cut at the roots of



The latest news beneath the facade of the Bank of England, Britain and France have apparently failed to create a supplementary fund for the World Bank's soft-loan arm

short-term. The scale of the debt crisis appeared overwhelming, but even if the bank could mobilize the funds it had a severe diplomatic problem: liquidity and balance of payments support is the province of its sister organization, the IMF.

The bank has adopted two solutions. It is making funds available for structural adjustment, both by direct lending and in financing projects and providing advice aimed specifically, say, at relieving balance of payments pressure. A rough target of 10 per cent of total lending has been set for financing other than projects.

The second approach has been co-financing. The idea, partly to mollify the Reaganites, is to draw commercial banks into World Bank projects by using the credit rating of the bank to underwrite repayments. The bank will take on contingent liabilities and risks, thereby extending the maturity and quantity of lending beyond what commercial banks might otherwise provide.

All of these schemes, however, are rather tentative and they await the outcome of a huge re-appraisal being undertaken by several different task forces within the bank. A new report on Africa - the third in almost as many years - will support the bank's argument for a capital increase next year.

The status of the World Bank is assured by its sheer size. In the last financial year it lent \$11.93 bn and the IDA provided another \$3.58 bn. It borrowed a massive \$9.83 bn and, despite high international interest rates, managed to keep its lending cost down to 9.69 per cent.

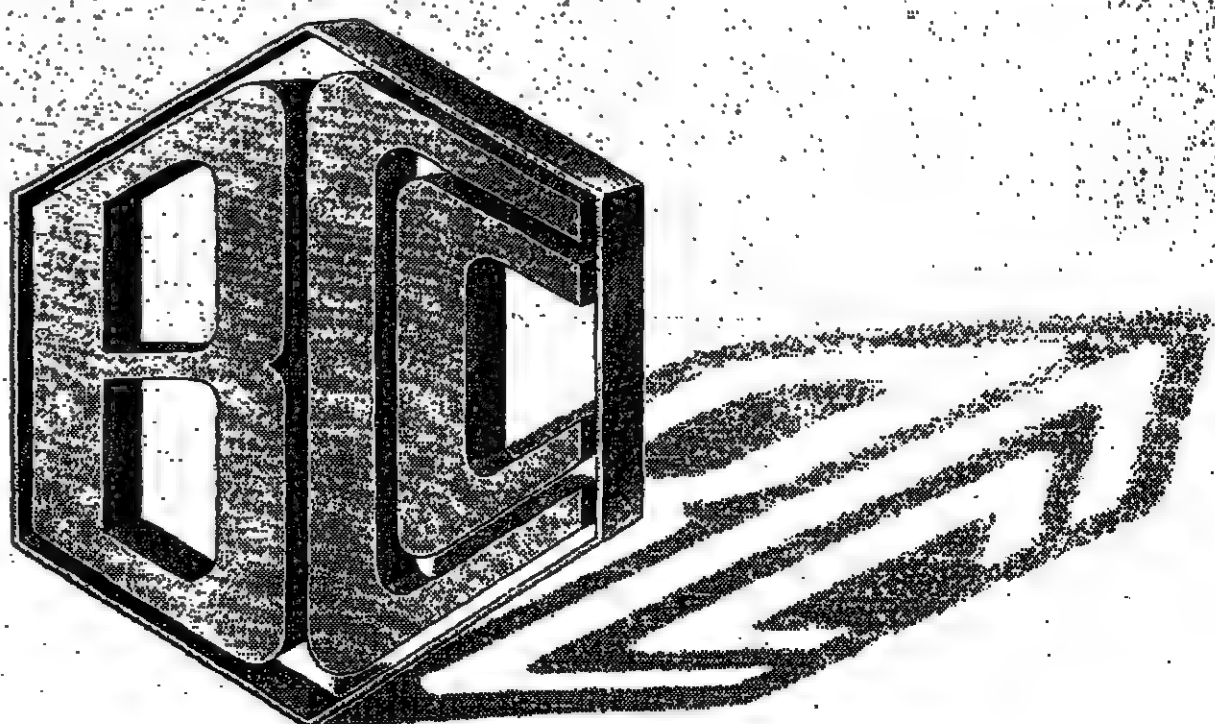
Michael Prest

Serving a developing world

BCC - the Bank of Credit and Commerce Group was born international. A special commitment to service, better service, devotion and sincerity of involvement have earned it the compliment of being a local bank internationally - a fact which has certainly helped its growth.

The BCC Group now has offices in 68 countries. Capital fund stands at over US \$807 million and total assets exceed US \$12,300 million.

Whatever international banking services you need, a talk with your local BCC manager could be very useful. Speed, efficiency and your convenience are what count at BCC. Contact us at any of our offices - there are 45 in the United Kingdom alone.



BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL
SOCIETE ANONYME LICENSED DEPOSIT TAKER
45 BRANCHES IN UK. MAIN OFFICE: 80 LEADENHALL ST LONDON EC3A 3AD. TEL: (01) 285 8464 TELEX: 9228 BCCI HGO.

Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Germany (Frankfurt), Ghana, Gibraltar, Grand Cayman, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Isle of Man, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (Seoul), Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, USA, Venezuela, Western Sahara, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Navigator

The merchants who pioneered trade routes to the East faced many unknowns. Today, successful navigation in Asian waters still demands patience, skill and local knowledge.

Hongkong Bank has acquired such expertise through more than a century of service to the development of Asian trade and commerce.

This expertise has also provided the momentum for the Bank's expansion into one of the world's largest

international banking groups, with more than 1,000 offices in 55 countries.

Such capability allows Hongkong Bank to respond to your banking needs quickly and effectively, in Asia and around the world.

Hongkong Bank will give you access to a range of financial services which will help you chart a continuous course to success.

Write to us now at our London Office, 99 Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2LA, or contact us at any of our offices in Edinburgh, Leeds or Manchester.



Hongkong Bank
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Marine Midland Bank - Hongkong Bank of Canada - The British Bank of the Middle East - Hang Seng Bank Limited - Wardley Limited - Wardley London Limited

Fast decisions. Worldwide.

CONSOLIDATED ASSETS AT 31 DECEMBER 1983 EXCEED US\$60 BILLION.

سكرا من الاصل

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Lenders under fire from all sides

Lewis Namier defined the reasons why international institutions fail: the impartial are not interested, and the interested are not impartial. When money is involved, disinterested participation is an even rarer commodity - which makes it all the more remarkable that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, those pillars of the postwar economic settlement, are still alive, exactly 40 years since their conception at Bretton Woods.

Alive and, judging from superficial statistics, apparently thriving. The number of public and private bankers, ministers, officials and journalists attending the annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank this week has swollen to 12,000. Membership has grown from the 44 governments represented at Bretton Woods to 147. The World Bank lent nearly \$12 billion (£9.7 bn) last year, drawing from the WMF to much the same figure.

Useful purpose

Yet the Fund and Bank are surrounded by critics, the most powerful residing less than a mile away, in the United States Treasury. Tension between borrowers and lenders is inevitable, and the Fund and Bank are used to abuse from both sides. But the questioning has become more fundamental. The most useful purpose of next year's "dialogue" (or poor man's summit) between developing and developed countries to which finance ministers committed themselves in Washington this weekend will be to focus on the role of these two institutions.

This proposed "dialogue" is, of course, a device by the United States and other industrial governments to avoid being drawn into a formal confrontation between debtors and borrowers, or the kind proposed by Latin American governments. The determination of the rich to keep any such confrontations within the confines of the Bretton Woods institutions is, in a sense, a compliment to their enduring usefulness. But the two institutions should be more than a kind of international public convenience - to fulfil their potential, their own roles need to be redefined.

A little history may be of use. The IMF grew up in a world of fixed currencies, in which all member governments, rich and poor, came to the fund to have parity changes approved, to make temporary borrowings to support agreed exchange rates and to receive special drawing rights, the IMF's own international currency issued to ensure sufficient international reserves to preserve a fixed-rate system.

Dominant voice

Now the IMF's "surveillance" of leading industrial government's exchange-rate policies is a farce - none has borrowed from the IMF since the late 1970s - and in Washington this weekend the United States, Germany, and Britain briskly vetoed the idea of a further allocation of SDRs, on the perfectly correct grounds that there is no shortage of international liquidity, even if it is imperfectly distributed.

From this has sprung passionate demands by developing countries for a "new Bretton Woods" to change the balance of power in the international monetary system. Most of this is foolish, an attempt to unmake the realities of world economic power by committee. Inevitably, the United States dominates

the IMF and World Bank; indeed, the distribution of voting power specifically reflects economic scale, so that the United States still holds nearly 20 per cent.

All of which makes wider American criticism of Fund and Bank sound like the bad workman who blames his tools. The IMF and World Bank are only the creatures of governments; they reflect, quickly enough, any wind of change in Washington. When President Reagan replaced President Carter, IMF lending policies tightened almost overnight. The United States does not have absolute control, and it can be persuaded into compromise - as it was this weekend over the proper limits on IMF loans. But in any fundamental reappraisal of the institutions, it would have the dominant voice.

The IMF's changing role, combined with the international debt crisis, have combined to turn into a kind of guarantor of developing-country credit worthiness. IMF "stand-by" loans depend on agreement by governments to make economic "adjustments", the commercial banks use these as the basis for their own loan policies. When money was coming out of their ears, an IMF standby would trigger a huge new flow of commercial bank lending, which often led governments into the economic trouble that would necessitate another plea to the IMF.

Thus the Fund acquired, not of its own volition, a list of permanent pensioners in the developing world. Now money is tight, it is having equal difficulty pushing them back into economic independence; and a whole list of new clients pushed to the back of the international banking queue by the demands of the biggest debtors.

New territory

With the full approval and encouragement of the leading industrial governments, the IMF is therefore being drawn into longer-term lending and economic policy planning. Both the London summit and the meeting of the key interim committee of finance ministers in Washington urged a greater role for the IMF in the multi-year rescheduling of international debt. But this is taking the IMF further and further into new territory - or rather, into territory already inhabited by the World Bank.

The World Bank's role is, in theory, quite separate: to lead long-term for economic development. But as it has moved, in part, from lending for specific projects to lending for the development of whole industrial sectors, or to promote policy changes in developing economies as a whole, so its role too has moved closer to the IMF's. Now both the United States and Britain are urging closer cooperation between the two institutions. Cooperation is valuable. Confusion is dangerously possible.

The United States wishes to see the World Bank attach more conditions to its loans, in imitation of the International Monetary Fund. But their purposes are essentially different. The IMF's view of economic policy is that it should be designed to correct payments imbalances as quickly as possible - the Bank believes it should lead to promote growth.

The more the two overlap, the greater the risk of a loose muddle of loans underpinned by contradictory policy objectives. That would be an ironic result of an American endeavour to "get tough" with the two institutions and their clients.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

IMF tightens purse strings despite debtors' objections

From Bailey Morris and Sarah Hogg, Washington

Finance ministers of the industrialized nations have voted to reduce the access of poor nations to the resources of the International Monetary Fund, citing economic recovery which they said had been more rapid than expected.

The largely symbolic reduction in access to the IMF's resources was adopted by the fund's powerful interim committee over the strong objections of Third World nations. They argued that the needs of debtor nations would continue to be great throughout the 1980s.

At the same time, the industrialized nations rejected a demand by developing countries that the IMF's resources be increased through another allocation of special drawing rights (SDRs), the fund's reserve currency.

Other important issues which arose during the sessions preceding the formal opening today of the annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank were:

● A decision not to establish a special fund for beleaguered

nations in sub-Saharan Africa. Instead, discussions on ways to help the region through a special action programme prepared by the World Bank were underway.

● Negotiations between Argentina and the IMF on an economic austerity programme necessary to pave the way for rescheduling talks with commercial banks continued, but an agreement was not likely during the annual meeting, officials said.

● A decision was taken to study the future roles of the bank and the fund in special discussions centered on papers to be prepared by both institutions and completed by next spring.

● A decision to hold a high-level international forum on debt next spring.

Britain, the United States, West Germany and other powerful nations agreed that, given the strong recovery, there was not sufficient evidence to demonstrate a global liquidity



Donald Regan: a break with tradition

shortage requiring a potentially inflationary SDR allocation. Developing countries had appealed for the added resources to support growth in world trade which they said was essential for struggling debtor nations.

Ministers also decided to launch an important new initiative first raised this year at the London economic summit to respond to the demands of

developing nations for a high-level international meeting. Although the format is still under discussion, ministers agreed to hold a special international forum on debt next spring.

At the urging of industrialized nations, the interim committee will play an important role in the debt discussion in conjunction with the development committee, officials said.

The British position was that it would have been unthinkable not to respond to the political demands of debtor nations but that this did not require a new framework to discuss the problem. Britain along with the US and other European nations supported the current case-by-case approach to the debt problem and remained strongly opposed to a multilateral solution.

In a break with tradition, the opening greetings to delegates was delivered today by Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, and not President Regan, who was in New York to address the United Nations

Crisis blueprint for Africa

By Michael Prest

Changes in the policies of governments in sub-Saharan Africa, better donor coordination and project selection, and fresh capital are vital to avert an economic disaster in Africa, the World Bank says in a report released today.

The report blames much of Africa's crisis on the continent's governments.

It says that unless individual African governments implement programmes concentrating on the more rapid growth of

their economies in the short, medium term and longer term, international assistance cannot do the job.

The report, *Toward Sustained Development: A Joint Programme of Action for Sub-Saharan Africa*, estimates that last year the region's 39 developing countries suffered a 3.8 per cent contraction in per capita gross domestic products.

It says few African countries appreciate the urgency and scale of action required. Donors are

blamed for too many commercial and strategic considerations in aid decisions. "Genuine mistakes and misfortunes cannot explain the excessive number of 'white elephants'," the report says.

Better use of investment must be made by allowing market price incentives, depreciating overvalued currencies, encouraging private investment from abroad and greater emphasis on maintenance and rehabilitation instead of new projects.

£38m value expected for Stone

By Our Financial Staff

Details of the flotation of Stone International, the electrical company saved from the failed Stone-Platt engineering and textile machinery group, will be finalized early this week.

Stone International, which is being brought to the market by the merchant bank, Charterhouse Japfel, and the stockbrokers, Panmure Gordon, will be raising about £12m of new money through the offer for sale. The underwriting will be carried out on Thursday and prospectuses advertised on Monday.

Shares in Stone will be priced at between 120p and 130p valuing the company at about £38m. That compares with the £15m price tag when the management arranged a buyout of the Stone-Platt electrical division from the receivers less than two and a half years ago.

The management, which put up £275,000 of its own money under the buyout and has 25 per cent of the shares, will not be selling any shares although its stake will be diluted to 20 per cent.

About half the £12m raised will go towards repaying expensive term debt and preference stock which was part of the management buyout.

Maxwell takes bid to OFT

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

Mr Robert Maxwell, the millionaire publisher and newspaper proprietor, said yesterday that he is pressing ahead with his bid to cap Trafalgar House's £15m takeover of the RGC North Sea construction yard owned by British Steel.

Speaking after the publication of the latest profit figures from his private company, Pergamon Press, Mr Maxwell said he would be contacting the Office of Fair Trading today about his £16m offer for the RGC yard at Methil, Fife.

He said a formal offer had been submitted to British Steel last week, and he would be following this today with submissions to the OFT about

the competitive implications of the bid.

Trafalgar House has been insisting that its bid had been agreed unconditionally with British Steel on August 7, and cannot now be revoked. "The saga is not over", Mr Maxwell said.

Pergamon, which is the parent company for Mr Maxwell's interests, including British Printing and Communication Corporation, and Mirror Group Newspapers, more than doubled its pretax profits from £12m to £25m in the first half of the year.

After tax, minorities and extraordinary items, the net profit was £18m, against £8m.

US NOTEBOOK

Fortnight of effort pays off for Fed

From Maxwell Newton
New York

After more than two weeks of consistent effort, the Federal Reserve finally brought the Federal Funds rate below 11 per cent and achieved a cut in the prime rate on Friday.

Morgan Guaranty gave the Fed its prime rate cut just in time for the International Monetary Fund meeting this week and with ample time to spare for another cut in time for the elections in early November.

The cost of the operation has been high. On almost every day in the last two weeks, the Fed has conducted repurchase agreements which have had the effect of spilling liquid funds into the financial market place.

Those funds have their immediate impact in the Federal Funds market, where banks borrow overnight money.

The rise in the Federal Funds rate began at the end of May, when the Fed began its programme of massive credit extension to Continental Illinois National Bank. That programme drained cash from the rest of the banking system and diverted it to the privileged - but seriously ill - Chicago bank. Between early May and August 15, "borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks" (the source of funds for Continental Illinois) boomed from \$1 billion to a peak of \$8.69 billion.

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

Summertime blues return

Ian Harwood

In these anxious days of the looming "Big Bang" in the London Stock Exchange, no gilt-edged brokers take 10-week holidays from July any more. Had they, and had they been returning to their screen-compromised desks last week, they might have wondered why a replay of their last week in the office in July was under way.

British interest rates are again on a knife-edge, and the gilt market is all of a dither. The dollar is once more on the offensive, and in the short-term at least is likely to continue rising whatever the direction of American interest rates.

The British Government has again convinced to put the pound into the weakest position it possibly can (or so it would seem to the jaundiced eye). So any setback, temporary or otherwise, on the domestic industrial front, could serve as a green light to international currency speculators.

The only comfort our well-holidayed broker could find would be a much calmer atmosphere in the oil market than in July, when spot prices were falling, and a much healthier run of money, credit and public borrowing statistics. These figures alone are not enough to eliminate the possibility that the recent move in base rates, now standing at 10.5 per cent, will be upwards.

Early last week the pound, which had in the previous week held up better than other

leading currencies in the face of the resurgent dollar, started to slip sharply against other currencies as well. This was largely on disappointment over the collapse of the previous week's coal industry negotiations. However, the disappointment was counterbalanced by some more encouraging industrial news as the week progressed, when the dockers agreed to end their patchy strike and return to work.

So from midweek, the pound staged a recovery against the dollar, but the recovery was well disguised by the generally quoted pound/dollar rate, which continued to reflect the strength of the American currency.

So why is the pound vulnerable now? The industrial scene is still far from settled, with the TUC trying to muster support for the miners among groups of workers in the power and transport industries.

On top of that, the authorities have taken away the interest rate support for the currency established in July when base rates were raised by nearly 3 percentage points to 12 per cent. This has been done both by reducing rates precipitately early last month while US rates remained stubbornly high, and by giving the markets the impression that they will be

reluctant to push up rates again to defend the pound.

In July it was a question of "too little, too late" when it came to raising rates, and in August, when it came to reducing them in three half-punt instalments, of "too much, too soon."

No early resolution of the mining impasse seems in sight and the threat of sympathetic action on the part of other groups of workers will remain, casting a pall over the exchange rate, money market rates and gilt.

Meanwhile, the dollar seems set to keep motoring regardless of changes in interest rate sentiment in the very near-term at least, because it is now a classic no-lose situation. If interest rates remain firm, the dollar remains attractive in its own right. If rates do indeed start to fall - on the back of a moderating economy - then US financial markets will have a strong run and pull in foreign investors who wish to take part and who will need to buy dollars to do so.

Once the markets had completed their run, the whiplash back out of the dollar could be impressive indeed. After the election - or before?

The author is an economist at Rowe & Pitman, the stock broker

Pound index by the hour

Sterling's effective exchange rate against other leading currencies will be published hourly from today.

This move is part of the Government's attempt to focus attention on the pound's overall value instead of its worth against the dollar. The Sterling Exchange Rate Index, as it will now be called, measures the pound's worth against 18 currencies of Britain's main trading partners.

Since the start of the year, the index has fallen by 7.2 per cent, while the pound has slipped by 1.4 per cent against the strong dollar.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$338.75 pm \$343.50
close \$346.25 - \$47.75 (£277.50 - 278)
New York \$347.25
Kruggerand (per com):
\$357.35 \$6 (£286.00 - 287.00)
Sovereigns (new):
\$82.85 (£65.75 - 66.75)
*Excludes VAT

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Astbury and Madeley (Holdings), Beaton Clark, Boase Masini Polit, Enterprise Oil, Freemans, Hestair, Lasmo, MCD Group, Metair, Moss Bros, Panhandle, Planet Group, Superdrug Stores, Thomson T-Line, Travis and Arnold, United Friendly Insurance, Wordplew Information Systems, Finais: S. Casket, Lmk House Publications, Parker-Knoll.
TOMORROW - Interims: Bank of Scotland, Combined English Stores, Cussins Property, Dancora, Estates and General Investments, Falcon Mines, Finky Packagings, Hoskins and Horton, I D C Group, Lorin Electronics, Wm Morris Frio Arts, Northern Engineering Industries, Octopus Publishing, Scott and Robertson, Steelley, Stockley, United Newspapers, Walmough (Holdings), Finais: Acorn Computer, Acrow, Battie Gifford Japan Trust, Arthur Bell and Sons, Dunlop Group, Minerals and Resources Corp, Park Place Investments, Samuelson Group.
WEDNESDAY - Interims: Charterhouse J-Rothschild, D R G, Fosco Mansep, Jove Investment Trust, Manders (Holdings), Newbold and Burton Holdings, Harold Perry Motors, Platinium, I D and S Rvin, R M C Group, Tibury Group, Tool, Wingate Property Investment, Finais: A B Electronics, Associated Book Publishers, Atlantic Computers, Ramar Textiles.
THURSDAY - Interims: Aberdeen Commercial, Seaford Group, Bentalls, Central Independent TV, Inchcape, Newarthill, Sandhurst Marketing, Wm Sindall, Spear and Jackson International, Spectra Auto and Engineering Products, Vickers, Whitman Reeve Ansal, James Wake George Wimpey, W W Group, Finais: Adwest Group Britannia Security Group, Charterhall, Dowling and Mills, Ferry Pickering, Home Farm Products, Thromorton Secured Growth Trust.
FRIDAY - Interims: Arbutnot, Dollar Income Fund, Barmuda International Bond Fund, Executive Clothes, Charles Hurst, Oilfield Inspection Services, P L M Toys and Co, Finais: Blue Bird Confectionery.

Visit Florida Without Leaving London.

Learn about trade, investment, and tourism industry opportunities in the dynamic West Coast. Register today for a complimentary half-day seminar 11 October.

The Tampa Bay area of Florida is fast becoming a major international center; yet it still offers affordable business opportunities. A delegation from Tampa Bay will be in London from 8 October to 12 October to personally discuss these opportunities with British businessmen and investors. You can meet representatives of Florida's state and local government, as well as professional advisors and business leaders. They'll have

information to share on available opportunities and considerations on Florida's West Coast. Join the British Importers/Exporters, trade fair exhibitors, industrial organizations, merchants, developers and investors who are finding that in the Tampa Bay area, doing business is a pleasure. Attendance by invitation. To register please complete and mail the coupon or call LCCI at 01-248-4444, ext. 33



Mail to: Mr T. I. Weatherhead (REF TBTM)
London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
69, Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB

☐ I would like to attend. Please confirm my reservation.
☐ Please send me full details.

☐ I cannot attend, but please have a Tampa Bay delegate contact me for a private appointment.

Name _____
Company _____
Telephone _____

Title _____
Address _____
Tele. _____

RUGBY UNION: A KEY IS FOUND FOR THE LOCK POSITION

Bainbridge's exit solves a problem

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Though, at the time, it may have seemed like the final straw for Derek Morgan, chairman of the England selectors, when he heard that Bainbridge, the flylock forward, had been sent off on Saturday, it may have resolved any lingering doubts about the second row which will represent England against the World XV next Saturday.

The selectors, who met on Saturday evening to pick the team, may at least have agreed they have no genuine international number five in the absence of Bainbridge, who was dismissed along with Wilkinson (Waterloo) for fighting in the second half of their club match - Celtic, the Orrell lock who faces a cartilage operation. Therefore they can move Sykes from two to four in the lineout and make room for Scott alongside him.

Players increasingly regard themselves as specialists these days, sometimes neurotically so, but this

Brilliant Estève

Hakodate. (Reuters) - France's famous wing three-quarter, Estève, scored eight tries, five in the second half, in the visitors' 60-22 victory over a Japanese XV here yesterday. The full back, Blanco, who kicked three conversions, scored a try in the thirty-eighth minute to give the French a lead of 24-6 by half-time. The French, who will play two international matches on the tour, continued their domination in the second half. The best of the Japanese players was the wing three-quarter, Kentaro, who scored their first try in the thirty-first minute.

seems the most obvious answer and also ensures some genuine experience among the tight five. Since Bainbridge can now be discounted for the season or for a year, the selectors are concerned - and I believe they are right to maintain this self-imposed disciplinary ruling - the pining may

well survive into the international championship.

England's team will be announced this morning and I imagine it will include two former caps: Rose (Hartlepool) at full back and Jeavons (Moseley) at No 8. There should also be room for Hall, the Bath wing-side flanker who did not play in his club's 27-9 win at Harlequins because of a pinched nerve in his back but is confident of being available next Saturday for club or country.

It was Palmer, England's centre against South Africa in the summer and captaining Bath in the absence of Spence, who distinguished himself at Sturley Park with 16 points, from a try, two penalty goals and three conversions. Even allowing for Llewellyn being weakened by the dismissal of Thomas, his lock, it was a confident performance by the John Player Cup holders.

Two of England's selectors were at Sturley to check on the fitness of the England team in the Headingley team and the form of Davies at stand-off for Wasse, though he may find himself required once more at

centre by his country. They were also able to note that on the Wasse second team pick, two international scrum halves, Mitchell (Wasse) and Youngs (Leicester), battled well and that Budge and Wheeler were going strong at the end of the match won by Leicester's extras.

Leicester's senior side was at Twickenham beating Harlequins 25-15. Underwood, for the second time in four days, scored two tries, though I suspect that Bailey (Wasse) will retain his position on England's left wing that he was in South Africa. Rose kicked three penalties and a conversion to 11, while the try for Harlequins but could not escape Harle, who, besides kicking three penalties and two conversions, established the position for two of Leicester's three tries.

England's three remaining unbeaten senior clubs retained their records. As well as Bath and Wasse, Nottingham came away from Nottm Forest with a 25-9 win and a convincing 22-10 victory over their flanker, losses once more at Winterbottom in national selection.

ATHLETICS

Godfather cementing the wall of friendship

From Pat Butcher
Shanghai

It is unlikely that the Chinese television programme planners knew of Andy Norman's arrival here when they arranged to show *The Godfather* last week, but the juxtaposition was not lost on all the members of the British film club, which was the most successful of the small national squads in the two meetings here and in Nanking.

One team member, who shall remain anonymous, said that he cannot be benevolent at the time as Chinese feudal history proves - remarked that if Norman had been in New York at the height of the Five Families Feud, they would have invited him to sort out the mess. In so doing, he would probably have taken over the whole shooting match.

For that is practically what he has done with British athletics, from small beginnings as Metropolitan Police athletics team manager 15 years ago, and Southern Counties A.A. official, Norman has set out with the foresight of how athletics would become professional, which it has, and the determination to see that athletes were treated like professionals - which has earned him their undying gratitude - and to see that they performed like professionals. He did that with a combination of bluntness and bullying which he doubtless learned as a police sergeant in south London. A job he still holds, to the amusement of his opposite numbers in foreign federations.

But in recent years, in moving among those international federation officers whom Norman finally provoked into seeing the three to their sport from outside commercial enterprises, he has learned a certain amount of tact and diplomacy. In his dealings with limited success - to pass on that lesson to the athletes, Norman has been working hard this week to reinforce the bridges that have been built up in Sino-British athletics relationships by this trip.

Some of the excellent Chinese jumpers, including Zhu Jianhua, the world high-jump record holder, will go from the inaugural World Indoor Games in Paris in mid-July to the A.A.A. indoor championships at Coxford, and to a concurrent European coaches congress in Birmingham, led by his British president, Frank Dick, who is also on this trip.

Like Zhu, Steve Cram was in a class apart here. Cram was what amounted to another time trial here on Saturday, running the 800 metres in 1min 46.41 sec. Dave Oatley, the Olympic silver medal winner, was competitive right to the end of this long season, regrettably he had not thrown the javelin more than 84.10 metres in excellent conditions. But as Frank Dick said: "His competitive results were on a par with 800 metres throwers. It's only a matter of time."

Sharon Gibson also had one of her best throws of the season, 59.80 metres, to finish second to Karen Smith of the United States. Joyce Andrews and Judy Simpson won the 100 metres and 100 metres hurdles in practically identical times to the meeting in Nanking, 11.61 sec and 13.43 sec. Daley Thompson finished third in the 100 metres in 10.75 sec. John Herbert was third with 7.63 metres in the long jump, since there was no triple jump.

Gibson performed much better in front of his home crowd in Shanghai than he did in Nanking in midweek, where he was beaten by Gerd Weges, the 1980 Olympic champion from East Germany. Weges, who only cleared 2.27 metres on Saturday, and that with difficulty, Zhu sailed over 2.35 metres, and only just bottomed out on his first two attempts at 2.40 metres, and then higher than his own world record.

It is a little too much to ask athletes to be good ambassadors in anything other than their sporting performances. That is not to say that this small British group was unkind or insulting to anyone, but sports people can be rather myopic about their own culture, and it is difficult to see them as being coming home. And they will be some time before the Chinese restaurant is on their itinerary.

Miss Moller in no mood for surprises

From Cliff Temple
Paris

In a dramatic finish, Lorraine Moller, of New Zealand, triumphed in the Avon women's international marathon in Paris yesterday after appearing to have won the race in the closing miles.

After she had apparently disposed of the other leading runners, including Britain's Joyce Smith, who finished eighth, in the 18 miles, Miss Moller was running comfortably and blissfully unaware that the Dutchman, from the Netherlands had moved through the field and was hiding in her lead.

At 24 miles Miss Moller, the pre-race favourite, was astonished to find the Dutchman, who had been in the lead since the start, was still there. She was not finished, and Miss Moller was not finished, and practically within sight of the finish on the Avenue Foch came past to win by nine seconds in 2hr 32m 46sec.

Mrs Smith, who recorded 2:37:16, had tried to go with the leaders early on, hoping that she might feel better than her recent training had suggested she would.

At 11 miles (22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Super Secs

WILL YOU MOVE FOR MONEY?

How much do you earn? Are you sure it's the going rate for the job? At ECCO, we've hundreds of well paid jobs both temp and perm. From short-hand set to WP Operators, audio and copy typists to telephonists, legal and some very senior secretarial positions too.

For a preliminary interview call Derek Adcock on 01-405 6182 now.

ECCO EMPLOYMENT AGENCY LTD.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM
requires a
Shorthand Typist in The Director's Office

The post offers a unique opportunity to be involved in the centre of activity in a lively and stimulating environment.

The successful candidate will be well educated, preferably with a History of Art qualification, and will be able to type shorthand at a speed of 100 wpm. The post is full time, 9.30 am to 5.30 pm, with a 45 minute break. Salary is £15,000 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

NO HOLDS BARRED - £9,000

A position with real potential. Join this W1 computer consultancy as secretary to the Director of the company. You will be encouraged to take on a wide variety of administrative duties. Help interview and recruit new staff, manage the office, run smoothly and really develop much more than a straight secretarial role. You'll need to be keen to learn about new technology and should enjoy a busy challenging day. 90/50 skills needed.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
23 College Hill London E4
Telephone 01-276 5170

SYNERGY
RECRUITMENT
COLLEGE LEAVERS
SCIENCE PUBLISHING
£5,850 (no school leavers)

The successful candidate will be well educated, preferably with a Science or Engineering qualification, and will be able to type at a speed of 100 wpm. The post is full time, 9.30 am to 5.30 pm, with a 45 minute break. Salary is £5,850 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

ESTATE AGENTS
HOLLAND PARK

Established firm of estate agents and surveyors require enthusiastic young secretary to help them manage the business. Must be accurate, efficient, have a pleasant telephone manner, good presentation and sales ability. Must be a native speaker of English. Salary £6,000.

Please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

AUDIO SECRETARY
HOLLAND PARK

We are looking for an untalented and competent audio secretary for a busy commercial department in an established firm of Estate Agents and Surveyors. Must be a native speaker of English and have a pleasant telephone manner. Salary £6,000.

Please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY
Salary £8,000

International company near Charing Cross is seeking an experienced Secretary who is confident, efficient and able to handle a wide range of confidential work. Salary £8,000 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

THE BURSAR
At Holland Park School, 3 London Road, London NW6 6LN

The successful candidate will be well educated, preferably with a History of Art qualification, and will be able to type at a speed of 100 wpm. The post is full time, 9.30 am to 5.30 pm, with a 45 minute break. Salary is £15,000 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

BANK SEC EC2
£8,500 + Mortgage

Excellent opportunity for an experienced and confident right-hand woman to a busy bank. Salary £8,500 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY
Salary £8,000

International company near Charing Cross is seeking an experienced Secretary who is confident, efficient and able to handle a wide range of confidential work. Salary £8,000 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

LEGAL PUBLISHING

Bright and enthusiastic school leaver or graduate with a good knowledge of English and a keen interest in law. Salary £6,000 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

RECEPTIONIST
£10,500 + BENEFITS

A large international company is seeking a Receptionist with a good knowledge of English and a keen interest in law. Salary £10,500 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY
Salary £8,000

International company near Charing Cross is seeking an experienced Secretary who is confident, efficient and able to handle a wide range of confidential work. Salary £8,000 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

LEGAL PUBLISHING

Bright and enthusiastic school leaver or graduate with a good knowledge of English and a keen interest in law. Salary £6,000 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

RECEPTIONIST
£10,500 + BENEFITS

A large international company is seeking a Receptionist with a good knowledge of English and a keen interest in law. Salary £10,500 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY
Salary £8,000

International company near Charing Cross is seeking an experienced Secretary who is confident, efficient and able to handle a wide range of confidential work. Salary £8,000 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

LEGAL PUBLISHING

Bright and enthusiastic school leaver or graduate with a good knowledge of English and a keen interest in law. Salary £6,000 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

RECEPTIONIST
£10,500 + BENEFITS

A large international company is seeking a Receptionist with a good knowledge of English and a keen interest in law. Salary £10,500 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY
Salary £8,000

International company near Charing Cross is seeking an experienced Secretary who is confident, efficient and able to handle a wide range of confidential work. Salary £8,000 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

LEGAL PUBLISHING

Bright and enthusiastic school leaver or graduate with a good knowledge of English and a keen interest in law. Salary £6,000 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

RECEPTIONIST
£10,500 + BENEFITS

A large international company is seeking a Receptionist with a good knowledge of English and a keen interest in law. Salary £10,500 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY
Salary £8,000

International company near Charing Cross is seeking an experienced Secretary who is confident, efficient and able to handle a wide range of confidential work. Salary £8,000 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

LEGAL PUBLISHING

Bright and enthusiastic school leaver or graduate with a good knowledge of English and a keen interest in law. Salary £6,000 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

RECEPTIONIST
£10,500 + BENEFITS

A large international company is seeking a Receptionist with a good knowledge of English and a keen interest in law. Salary £10,500 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY
Salary £8,000

International company near Charing Cross is seeking an experienced Secretary who is confident, efficient and able to handle a wide range of confidential work. Salary £8,000 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

LEGAL PUBLISHING

Bright and enthusiastic school leaver or graduate with a good knowledge of English and a keen interest in law. Salary £6,000 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

RECEPTIONIST
£10,500 + BENEFITS

A large international company is seeking a Receptionist with a good knowledge of English and a keen interest in law. Salary £10,500 per annum, plus a 4% increase over the next 3 years. The post is subject to a probationary period of 6 months. For an application form and details of the post, please contact Mrs. J. G. G. on 01-405 6182.

Lozowski holds

RENTALS

KEITH CARDALE GROVES
ST JORNE WOOD NWSE
 Lowest 2nd floor 2nd. safety
 furnished throughout, ramp, kit, 2
 dble bath, bath, \$185 p.w.

KENNINGTON WSE
 Pretty 2nd floor 2nd. in excellent
 mews, view, dining, kit, 2 dble
 beds, 1 single bed, bath, cloaks, 2nd
 terrace, terrace car parking, \$275
 p.w. DMS.

Call Jennifer Rudnasy
01-629 6604

WESTBOURNE GONG, W2
 Attractive, modern, fr. conv. 7th with

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

CLASSIFIED

Under 24 hours

Advertisement
is Classified.
Property was
I sold it for
price to the first
I'd obviously
times again."

The Times Classified, fill in the
made payable to Times Newspaper,
fill in number.
I would prefer letter I will telephone
within a date of your advertisement
on a separate sheet of paper.

Advertisement Department.
867-3333/3391

Times Classified

ments

APOLO Shasta Ave S OC 01-437
BOSTON 2000 01-437
6123 Main St W 74 000 Theatre 3,000
Box 1000 B 630.

KELLY MILLS

[illegible]

BARBERS COMPANY THEATRE THE
HAPPISST DAYS OF YOUR LIFE
John D'Ercole 11 West 11th Street
Mail, Room 1-24, New York, N.Y. 10011
Phone: 212-254-1100
Box Office: 212-254-1100
Box Office Hours: 12:00-8:00 P.M.
Box Office Closed on Thursdays
THE PIT HEAD STAYS ON THE PLANE
Outstanding performance by Richard
Craven 517 West 12th St. Box 2-44
(New York 20)

CHICKENSTEIN FESTIVAL THEATRE
THE WILLOW GROVE MANSION
A comedy by William Coward, Eve
Vodro, New York 2 and 2nd 500-2

CHURCHILL THE BIRD
John 500 6077 Main Street
New York 20
Box Office: 500 6077 Main Street
7:45 Sat. 5:00.

COTTELOVE 928 2253 C 928 2653
OF NATIONAL THEATRE AND
THEATRE - NEW YORK
New York 20
Box Office: 928 2253 C 928 2653
Box Office Hours: 12:00-8:00 P.M.
Box Office Closed on Thursdays
LOVE, IN THE STREET

[illegible]

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davale

BBC 1

- 6.00** **Cee-fax AM.**
Breakfast Time with Frank, Bough and Nick Ross. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, traffic and weather at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; horoscopes at 8.35; 'phone-in financial advice between 8.30 and 8.50. The studio guest is author Gore Vidal.
- 9.00** **Gardner's World.** Geoff Hamilton learns the secrets of growing leeks and onions (shown last Friday). 9.25 Songs of Praise from St Mary's, Melmouth, Dorset, Northern Ireland (shown yesterday) (Cee-fax titles). 10.00 **Cee-fax.** 10.30 **Play School.** presented by Chloe Ashcroft (C). 10.55 **Cee-fax.** 11.00 **News at Ten.** 11.27 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
- 1.00** **Peabody 1881 at One.** Hilary James begins a new *See Easy* series; plus the entries in the Peabody Mill Dahlia competition. 1.45 **Check-a-Block.** (C) 2.00 In the Making - *Lure Maker.* The skill of Stephen Gottlieb is put to the test by biologist Christopher Wilson (C).
- 2.20** **Film: The Iron Major (1943)** starring Pat O'Brien, Robert Ryan and Leon Ames. A biography of Frank Cavendish, a God-fearing American football coach who was a fearless soldier in the First World War. Directed by Ray Enright. 3.48 Regional news (not London).
- 3.50** **Play School.** presented by Stuart McCuan. 4.10 **Mighty Mouse (I)** 4.15 **Beet the Teacher.** A new series of inter-school quiz competitions. 4.30 **Dungeons and Dragons.** 4.50 **Newsweek.**
- 5.00** **Blue Peter.** Simon Groom visits the Quarry Bank Mill, Styal - the 18th century Museum of the Year - and watches the spinning and weaving at work. (Cee-fax titles). 5.30 **Ask the Family.** The fourth match of the general knowledge quiz between the Buckleys of Stockport and the Sharvin-Sentinas from Brixton. Robert Sharvin is the questionmaster. 5.58 **Weather.**
- 6.00** **News with Sue Lawley** and Nicholas Wintzell.
- 6.30** **London Plus.**
- 6.55** **Harty.** Russell Harty's guests are explorer Christina Dowrick, comedian Rowan Atkinson, Arnold Schwarzenegger and a mystery man with a million pound scheme to catch the Loch Ness monster. Plus a song from Harvey and the Wallengraves.
- 7.40** **Get Set Get!** World game presented by comedian Michael Barrymore.
- 8.10** **Panorama: Prisoners of Zion.** Tom Mangold reports on the trial of 25 alleged terrorists, members of the Jewish Underground, who escaped detention for more than four years despite the attentions of the Shin Bet - the Israeli M15.
- 9.00** **News with John Humphrys.**
- 9.25** **Film: The Awakening (1960)** starring Charles Heston. A biblical story about an archaeologist who believes his discovery is possessed by an evil Egyptian god. Directed by Michael Curtiz (First showing on British television).
- 11.05** **Film 84.** Barry Norman with news and reviews of films including *The Bounty*, *Lassiter* and *Comfort and Joy*.
- 11.35** **News headlines.**
- 11.55** **The 20th Century.** Remembered. Lord Grimond talks to Keith Kyle.
- 12.05** **Weather.**

TV-am

- 6.25** **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; exercises at 6.45 and 8.25; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; UB40 pop video at 7.54; astrology at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.34; financial advice at 8.43; horoscopes at 8.45; homeopathic medicine discussion at 9.05.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25** **Thames news headlines.** 9.30 **For Schools:** Part two of *Swallows and Amazons*. 9.47 **Learning to read** with Basil Brown. 9.58 **A day in the life of an ambulance crew.** 10.12 **Blindness.** 10.32 **An introduction to modern literature.** 11.02 **Living in a town.** 11.20 **Maths.** 11.30 **French conversation for O-level students.**
- 12.00** **Flicks.** Christopher Lilliarap with a musical story. 12.10 **Let's Pretend to be the Future.** 12.20 **Do It Yourself.** The first of six programmes designed to show women how to cope with do-it-yourself chores (C).
- 1.00** **News at One** with Leonard Parker. 1.20 **Thames News** from Robin Houston.
- 1.30** **Film: Duel at Diablo (1965)** starring James Garner and Sidney Poitier. A wagon train of desperadoes tracks through dangerous Apache territory. Directed by Ralph Nelson.
- 3.25** **Thames news headlines.** 3.30 **The Young Doctors.**
- 4.00** **Flicks:** A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **Towser.** 4.20 **He-Man and Masters of the Universe.** Animated science fiction adventures. 4.40 **Educating Marmalade.** Another episode from the life of the naughty girl in the world (Cee-fax titles page 170) (C). 5.00 **Dangermouse (C).**
- 5.15** **Emmerdale Farm.** Will Jack Sugden do as he is told?
- 5.45** **News.** 6.00 **Thames news.**
- 6.25** **Help! Housing for the elderly** is this week's subject and today Viv Taylor Goss weighs the pros and cons of whether or not Robert Ageles or couples should remain in large family homes.
- 6.35** **Crossroads.** Miranda Pollard is staggered by information gleaned from Paul Ross.
- 7.00** **The Krypton Factor.** Heat 12 of the mind-stretching, muscle-testing competition.
- 7.30** **Coronation Street.** There is a hen party for Mavis Riley on her last night as a single woman (Cee-fax titles page 170).
- 8.00** **Tripper's Day.** The first of a new six-part comedy series starring Leonard Rossiter as the manager of a supermarket (Cee-fax titles page 170) (see Choice).
- 8.30** **World in Action: Claptrap.** The story of how Ann Brennan, wife of the London taxi driver, who escaped detection for more than four years despite the attentions of the Shin Bet - the Israeli M15.
- 9.00** **News with John Humphrys.**
- 9.25** **Film: The Awakening (1960)** starring Charles Heston. A biblical story about an archaeologist who believes his discovery is possessed by an evil Egyptian god. Directed by Michael Curtiz (First showing on British television).
- 11.05** **Film 84.** Barry Norman with news and reviews of films including *The Bounty*, *Lassiter* and *Comfort and Joy*.
- 11.35** **News headlines.**
- 11.55** **The 20th Century.** Remembered. Lord Grimond talks to Keith Kyle.
- 12.05** **Weather.**



Ann Brennan: World in Action (TV, 8.30pm)

ON THE 8TH DAY (BBC2, 9.30pm) prolongs and intensifies the horror of last night's nuclear war film *Threads*, the principal difference being that Michael Andrews's film tonight is totally documentary in describing the long nuclear winter that the holocaust would bring. *A Natural World* special, *On the 8th Day* envisages a most unusual world. The sun's rays would be blocked out; Britain's climate would be as inhospitable as Iceland's; countless plant and animal species would be wiped off the face of the Earth; and those of us who survived the bomb would slowly starve to death. We cannot really expect many crumbs of comfort from the NEWSNIGHT NUCLEAR DEBATE (BBC2, 10.30pm) in which *Threads* and *On the 8th Day* will be subjected to expert scrutiny.

CHOICE

CLAPTRAP (ITV, 8.30pm), from the World in Action stable, draws its title from the OED (a trick, device, or language designed to catch applause), and its inspiration from women like Ann Brennan whose legs are turning to jelly at the thought of having to make a speech in public. In the event, she brings the SDP platform to its feet at the recent Buxton assembly, and wins six bursts of laughter and 10 rounds of applause from fellow delegates. Much of the credit, however, belongs to her triumphant Svengali: Harold Wilson's former speech writer, the voice coach at the RSC, and an oratorical tricks analyst who has literally got all the top politicians taped.

Peter Davale

BBC 2

- 6.30** **Open University: Oceanography.** A Look Ahead. 6.55 **Maths: Modelling.** Pollution. 7.20 **Colliding Continents.** Ends at 7.45.
- 9.00** **Cee-fax.**
- 9.15** **Daytime on Two: Technicians in Industry.** 9.38 **Attending an interview.** 10.00 **You and me.** For the very young. 10.15 **A march played on a cello.** 10.38 **Artwork in the City.** 11.00 **The World of Islam (Cee-fax titles).** 11.23 **What has Sally bought?** Frank for his birthday? 11.42 **The censorship of books.** broadcasting, films and plays. 12.10 **Issues for teenagers.** 12.35 **Sedimentary rocks.** 1.00 **Infinite mortality.** 1.30 **Cee-fax.** 1.58 **Scottish women talk** about the changes in their life and work since the early days of the century. 2.00 **A song and a story for the young.** 2.10 **Rhythms from Ghana.**
- 3.00** **Cee-fax.**
- 5.00** **Art and Environment.** An Open University production that examines how children's creative processes work.
- 5.25** **News summary with subtitles.**
- 5.30** **The Dog Show** presented by Dennis McCarthy. The programme includes top dog judge Joe Braden examining guard dogs; RAF dogs sniffing out drugs; a mongrel that brings in a retriever and a profile of a komondor.
- 6.00** **Film: Bitter Sweet (1939)** starring Anne Nagle. Romantic musical based on Noel Coward's operetta about a young woman who elopes to Vienna with a young musician. Among the songs is the evergreen *I'll See You Again*. Directed by Herbert Wilcox.
- 7.20** **Championship Darts.** Coverage of the beginning of round two of the Unipart British Professional Championship.
- 8.00** **To the Manor Born.** Audrey takes Richard DeVere to task for failing to attend church on his first Sunday as Lord of the Manor (C).
- 8.30** **Booth's Saddle.** The picture of the Mayor outside Madam Zizi's House of Joy leads a number of the local to jump to the wrong conclusions and Percy finds Apache Wells inundated with people intent on indulging in pleasures of the flesh.
- 9.00** **Kelly Monteith.** The American comedian takes a wry look at life on this side of the Pond.
- 9.30** **On the 8th Day.** A *Natural World* special that theorises on the after effects of a global nuclear encounter (Cee-fax titles) (see Choice).
- 10.30** **Newsnight Nuclear Debate** on the issues raised by the play. *Threads*, shown yesterday, and *On the 8th Day* transmitted immediately prior to this programme.
- 11.20** **Newsnight.**
- 11.55** **Open University: The Novel and Television.** 2.12.20 **Novels and television.** Directed by Theodore Angelopoulos. Ends at 12.50.
- 12.40** **Closedown.**

CHANNEL 4

- 5.00** **Alice.** Another slice of life from the struggling days of the newly widowed Alice, trying desperately to bring up her teenage child on her income from working as a waitress in a Phoenix, Arizona, diner. WKRP in Cincinnati. Part one of the Up and Down the Dial in which the ailing station's success at reaching sixth position in the ratings is threatened by the arrival of a new station, WKRP into an all-news station.
- 5.30** **Well Being.** The seventh programme of the repeated series tries to illustrate that the mind is as potent as any drug when it comes to curing disease. Students from Cardiff and London act as guinea pigs for a new potent drug (whatsoever) that has a plus which the students believe has stuck their hands together. Other therapies are shown as examples of how belief and the power of suggestion can contribute to our well being.
- 6.40** **Let's Parlez Français** presented by Miles Kingston from the Folies Bergères. In La Magasin de Sportswear, Martin Jarvis, in his search for an unusual jogging outfit, enlists the help of a salesgirl, Stacy Dornier. La Sailing finds Victor Spinetti and Dawn Adams trying to convince Ben Taylor that his effort is only one; and in *An Supermarket Check-Out* the contents of Leslie Croft's shopping basket are the subjects of comment from checkout girls Sandra Dickinson and Patricia Brakes.
- 7.00** **Channel Four News** with Peter Seaton. 7.30 **News.** 7.58 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 **News.** 8.27 **News.** 8.57 **News.** 9.27 **News.** 9.57 **News.** 10.27 **News.** 10.57 **News.** 11.27 **News.** 11.57 **News.** 12.27 **News.** 12.57 **News.** 1.27 **News.** 1.57 **News.** 2.27 **News.** 2.57 **News.** 3.27 **News.** 3.57 **News.** 4.27 **News.** 4.57 **News.** 5.27 **News.** 5.57 **News.** 6.27 **News.** 6.57 **News.** 7.27 **News.** 7.57 <

On the scent of gold in Wales

From Tim Jones, Bontddu, Gwynedd

The man who can smell gold believes the Clogau mountain in Gwynedd is ready again to surrender its riches to those prepared to run the risk. As he panned for gold outside his solid stone farmhouse Mr Jack Williams said: "I know there is a lot left in the mine and this company appears to be going about it the right way."

As he spoke, he swilled away the crushed shale in his pan and suddenly the fine grains began to glitter among the remaining worthless debris.

He smiled at Mr Charles Wyatt, managing director of Clogau Gold Mines. "You must have hit a very good sample," Mr Williams said. "There is enough gold here to make a ring and I have only just started panning." He exercised a gentle touch as the pan swayed, anxious to capture every minute particle which had been so hard won from the Clogau St David's Mine.

Mr Wyatt's company has been formed to establish whether gold can be again be extracted in commercial quantities from the Clogau mountain.

Backed up by a report from a firm of consulting geologists saying that prospects are excellent, the company has raised more than £2m, on the stock market to finance a two-year exploration programme.

Samples so far analysed indicate that full-scale mining operations would yield at least a third of an ounce per ton of shale; easily enough to make the venture profitable.

The mine is hidden in the mountain above the silver water and yellow sands of the Mawddach estuary between 1891 and 1911 it produced 64,000 ounces of

gold; more than 70 per cent of the total British yield during those years.

Men have moiled for gold in the Dolgellau gold belt for decades but very few became rich.

There are no such suggests within the four miles of tunnels in the Clogau St David's mines. The gold occurs in pockets in a quartz vein which weaves a criss-cross pattern through the rock.

Dr John Rottenbury, the compounds technical director, managed Will Concorde, a Cornish tin mine, until it closed and he has brought men from the West Country with him to provide the hard-rock mining expertise.

He said: "Gold has to be treated like a baby. When we suspect there is a rich deposit in the lode we drill around it and extract the rock as gently as we can. If we tried drilling directly into it then a half-inch error could bypass a fortune. Apart from skill you need luck, for gold does not give itself up easily."

One reason for the company's confidence is that advances in mining technology make the whole process more efficient and less labour-intensive. Another factor is that Welsh gold, because of its rarity value, carries a 20 per cent premium. Those who buy jewelry made from Clogau gold which will carry a red dragon assay mark know they are in exclusive company for it is used to make rings for the Royal Family.

As he continued to pan Mr Williams said: "I have mooled around for gold for more than fifty years but I know there is a lot left in my mountain. I can smell it."



Mr Steven Thomas drills into the lode (a gold bearing vein of ore) helped by Mr William Pugh. Below: Mr Jack Williams panning milled ore to test gold content, using an automated Australian panner. Photographs: Brian Harris

Veterans remember a bridge too far

Continued from page 1

Arnhem have often been overlooked, were allowed to come from Poland.

Old men in proudly pressed old uniforms have been recalling their escapes from death and the spots where they fought.

All have stories to tell. Private William Harding remembers "the soldier who ignored bullets and mortars to take tea in a bedridden old Dutchwoman on the top floor of one of the houses held by the British near the bridge."

"Then the house caught fire and someone said 'you've got to go and shoot her'. No one moved, and finally, as one man was going up, a bomb came and blew up the whole of the top floor, thank God."

Dr Donald Olliff, a medical officer with Sir John Hackett's brigade, was one of the scores left behind when the division withdrew. Hidden by the Dutch for six weeks in barns, and chicken coops, and finally sent back to safety in the first Dutch-organised "Pegasus" escapes, he remembers the courage of the Dutch family who stood up to hide him when the SS burst into a house looking for eggs.

The Airborne's Pegasus insignia has been flying from hotels and houses all over Oosterbeek. The most touching tribute, however, came when 1,747 children from local villages, each bearing flowers from his family, laid wreaths at each of the graves of soldiers who fell in the houses and gardens of their grandparents and parents 40 years ago.

As they placed the flowers on the ground, on a bitterly cold misty morning, a weak sun began to shine.

Archbishop widens pit strike controversy

Continued from page 1

the passing political views of an individual which, after all, are just the views of an individual."

Bishop Jenkins, who caused an earlier controversy over his views on the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection, said on Friday that Mr MacGregor's departure as coal board chairman would show that the Government valued the cost of hope as much as or more than the fruit of victory.

He also urged Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, to climb down from his absolute demands and show compassion and realism, adding that "the miners must not be defeated."

The bishop's address was supported by Dr Mark Hughes, Labour MP for Durham, who said that the remarks had been made in the context of a sermon on hope. "As a Christian, you cannot be an absolutist," Dr Hughes said. "The sermon rightly criticised the 'utopian absolutism' of some elements of the Conservative Party."

"I have never before heard a cathedral of 2,000 people applaud a sermon," Dr Hughes said.

Mr MacGregor, the so-called "elderly American," was born in Kinlochleven, Argyllshire, in 1912, the son of an accountant in the British Aluminium Company there. He was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, Hillhead High School, Glasgow, and Glasgow University.

He worked for British Aluminium and Beardsmore's steelworks, Glasgow, before being sent by The British Government to US in 1940 to help negotiate purchases of American armaments. He played a key part in drafting Anglo-American agreements on war production.

Leading article, letters, page 11

Disneyland dispute

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

There is trouble at Disneyland. Nearly 2,000 employees of the amusement park will vote today whether to hold the first strike in its history.

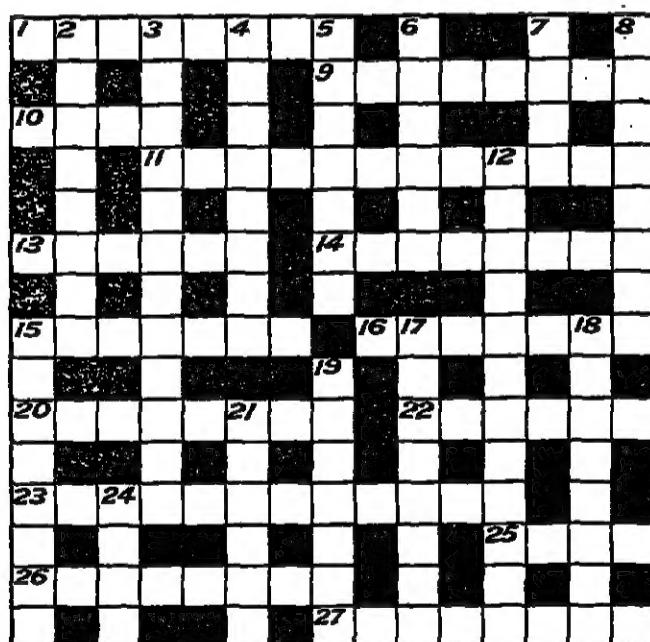
Contracts for its employees expired last Monday and for the past two days a Federal mediator has been trying to settle the dispute. Five separate unions have rejected the management's proposal for a three-

year wage freeze. The workers will vote on whether to accept new offers or go on strike tomorrow evening.

Disneyland employs about 5,000 people during the winter and 6,000 in the summer. A spokesman at Disneyland headquarters in Anaheim, California said the park would continue to operate with management staff even if a strike was called.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,543



ACROSS

- 1 Nutty biscuits (8).
- 9 It sounds - it sounds like a plum job (4-4).
- 10 Joiner fitted this part snugly (4).
- 11 Beaten World Cup team ready for a dust-up (8,6).
- 13 Noisy argument left out of flattering talk (6).
- 14 Do as a battery? (3-5).
- 15 Quick movement that may open the scoring (7).
- 16 Transport used in unimpeachable (7).
- 18 Pop article in French newspaper (8).
- 20 Vehicle reversed in the old country (6).
- 23 But dolls, too, can be treated here (4,8).
- 25 First man to be a mother (4).
- 26 Shopkeeper sought by victims of Mrs Giles? (8).
- 27 W or T with what could be sung by X (8).

DOWN

- 2 Precipitate lapse involving artist (8).
- 3 Sure a knot can spoil what is coarse-grained? (12).
- 4 What an engaging sort! (8).
- 5 As muddy as lake in outskirts of Swilly (7).
- 6 Fall out - perhaps in the north of England (6).
- 7 Benevolent family copper no longer in service (4).
- 8 Early bat gets out in breach of trust (8).
- 12 Being constantly tapped in lobby, one feels the pressure (7-5).
- 13 c.g. "The Pilgrim's Progress" - entirely English and bloody (8).
- 17 Set of symbols for set of cymbals? (8).
- 18 Correct for junior minister to foot the bill (8).
- 19 A poster pasted in Dover perhaps (7).
- 21 Spacecraft that got ahead on oxygen (6).
- 24 Still one looks for him in Pamir (4).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 16,542 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visit Canada; depart Heathrow airport, 10.30. Princess Anne visits Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, as President of the Gainsborough gypsy project, 11.30; she visits Trinity Church Community Centre, 12; and at 12.30 she arrives at Gainsborough Old Hall for lunch. The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, visits the International Garden and Leisure Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, 11.10; and later, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, attends the Newspaper Press Fund Film Premiere, 7.50.

New exhibitions

Paintings and drawings by Renzo Galeotti, Italian Institute, 2 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh, Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30; (from today until Oct 17). The Cornwall Collection paintings, sculpture and pottery by Barbara Hepworth, Ben Nicholas, Bernard Leach and others, Falmouth Art Gallery, Municipal Offices, Falmouth, Cornwall, Mon to Fri 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.30; (from today until Oct 13). Drawings and watercolours by Albert Wainwright, Atkinson Art Gallery, Lord Street, Southampton, Mon to Fri 10 to 5; Thurs and Sat 10 to 1; (from today until Oct 20). Paintings and drawings by Henry Lamb, City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5; (ends Oct 14). Message in a Bottle: the best of design in Britain, Cleveland Gallery, Victoria Rd, Middlesbrough, Tues to Sat 12 to 7; (ends Nov 3). Avoant work by Avon artists, Festival Gallery, Pierrepont Place, Bath, Tues to Sat 11 to 5; (ends Oct 13).

Last chance to see

Paintings by Hamish Macdonald, MacLaurin Art Gallery, Roxdale Park, Ayr, Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends today).

Music

Organ recital by Bradford Chorists and Keith Rhodes, St Bartholomew's Church, Arnhem, Leeds, 8. Concert by Chilingirian Quartet, Gardner Centre for the Arts, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, 1.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000 2DS 449317 (winner lives in Yorkshire); £50,000: 21R3, 211210 (Armagh); £25,000: 28AL, 384186 (Staffordshire).

Nature notes

Where they are common, curlew are feeding on the wet grass in flocks - a new habit for this once solitary bird. Kestrels also hunt in loose flocks in the autumn, especially on the east coast, where small migrant birds provide rich prey. Wheatears, redstarts and various warblers are passing along the coast, with small numbers of less common birds like wrynecks and pied flycatchers. The first redwings are coming in from Scandinavia; some of them will winter here, in gardens and parks, hedge-sparrows are singing again. After the early trees have changed colour, lime trees and birches, there is now a full before the other species start turning, except for the odd leaf. On roadsides the coarse yellow flowers of wild pansy can still be seen, and yarrow continues to flourish, with both white and lilac flowerheads. In Scottish pinewoods, the delicate white and pink flowerheads of wintergreen are just coming to an end - the plant gets its name from its evergreen leaves. Ladybirds are feeding on late aphids, two-spot, seven-spot, and ten-spot ladybirds are the commonest species. In many places, mushrooms and blackberries are at their best. DJM

Roads

London and South east: A406, North Circular Road: Congestion westbound at junction with Montagu Road, Edmonton, M3: Motorway closed between junctions 7 and 8 (Popham) Hampshire to end of motorway diversion via A30.

Midlands and East Angles: M1: Contrail at junction 15 (Northampton) both entry slip-roads and southbound exit slip-road closed. A34: Contrail at S. of Harford, Stoke-on-Trent.

Wales and West: A31: Delays on Ringwood to Wimborne road at Tricketts' Cross, Dorset. A32: S1/A385: Temporary lights on Tynes by-pass, Devon.

North: A1: Contrail on Morpeth by-pass at Fairmoor Bridge, Northumberland, also delays on Felton by-pass, Northumberland.

Scotland: A74: Land closures at Crawford, Lanarkshire. A8: Westbound lane closures on Princes Street, Edinburgh at Lothian Road.

Anniversaries

Birther Horace Walpole, 4th Earl of Orford, writer, London, 1717; P. Scott Fitzgerald, St Paul, Minnesota, 1896; Howard Walter, Baron Florey, pathologist and creator of penicillin therapy, Adelaide, 1898; Deaths: Paracelsus, physician, 1493; Howard Walter, Baron Florey, pathologist and creator of penicillin therapy, Adelaide, 1903; Copenhagen, 1904.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	1.64	1.47
Belgium F	27.85	27.85
Denmark Kr	16.80	16.80
France F	148.35	148.35
Germany DM	1.20	1.20
Italy Lira	2036.00	2036.00
Japan Yen	161.00	161.00
Netherlands Gld	1.80	1.80
Norway Kr	136.48	136.48
Portugal Escudo	200.48	200.48
Spain Pes	166.37	166.37
Sweden Kr	136.48	136.48
Switzerland Fr	1.20	1.20
USA \$	1.54	1.54
Yugoslavia Dnr	281.50	281.50

Retail Price Index 354.4. London: The FT index closed up 2.2 on Friday at 671.4. The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 14.80 on Friday at 1201.74.

The papers

The Sunday Times said the Anglo-Chinese agreement on Hong Kong was a triumph of realism over woolly hopes. If only Britain had had the same approach over the Falklands, the war might never have happened, and now the same hard-headed realism should be applied to Gibraltar.

The new Bishop of Durham is a hypocrite, the Sunday Telegraph commented yesterday. His speech was bound to exacerbate rather than heal the miners' dispute and was singularly lacking in charity. "When churchmen make such interventions surely they ought to level a tone of sneering superiority and raucous prejudice."

"Too many Tory MPs and ministers believe that their reward lies not in heaven, but in Mrs Thatcher's approval," says the Daily Mirror. "That is why they have leapt to attack the Bishop of Durham's views on the miners' strike."

The Sun says: "Mr MacGregor's reputation has nothing to fear from an elderly cleric who, on being imported from an academic post to the midst of the Durham coalfield overnight, becomes an expert on national fuel policy."

Commenting on today's strike ballot of members of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, the Daily Express says the pit foremen "have it in their hands to save their industry from grave and lasting damage; sanity demands that they say no to Scargillism, no to a strike."

Q: TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED. Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ. England. Telephone 01-437 1234. Telex 24471. MONDAY SEPTEMBER 24 1984. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

Weather

Pressure will be low E of British Isles with a strong N flow across most areas.

London SE, central E, N England: Mild, scattered showers, sun intervals; wind NW, fresh to strong; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F). East Angles, E, NE England, Borders, Shetlands, Orkneys, Aberdeen Shires or longer periods of rain, heavy and thundery in places; wind NW fresh to strong, locally gale; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F). Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Showers, sun intervals; wind NW, fresh to strong, locally gale; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F). W Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Showers, heavy at times, some sunny intervals; wind NW, fresh to strong, locally gale; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Showers, heavy at times, some sunny intervals; wind NW, fresh to strong, locally gale; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Most parts will have showers and sunny intervals; wind NW, fresh to strong, locally gale; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea. Sprits of Drifter: Wind NW, fresh to strong, with local gales; sea very rough. English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, strong or gale; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 5.54 am. Sun sets: 6.54 pm. Moon rises: 8.54 pm. Moon sets: 7.57 pm. New Moon: tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 7.24 pm to 8.22 pm. Belfast 7.24 pm to 8.22 pm. Edinburgh 7.24 pm to 8.22 pm. Manchester 7.24 pm to 8.22 pm. Newcastle 7.24 pm to 8.22 pm. Perth 7.24 pm to 8.22 pm.

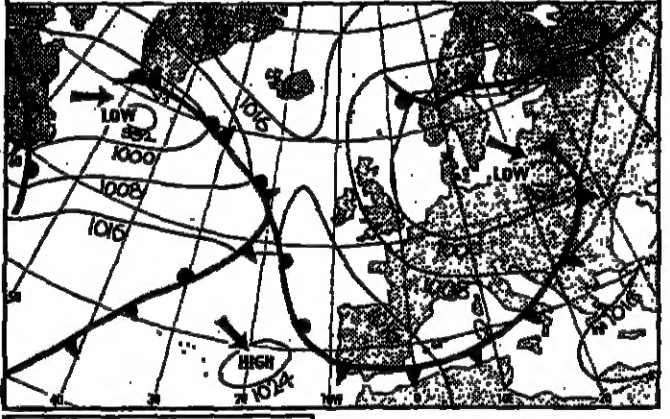
Yesterday

	Temp	Humidity	Wind	Cloud
Belfast	11.55	75	14	7
Birmingham	11.55	75	14	7
Bristol	11.55	75	14	7
Cardiff	11.55	75	14	7
Edinburgh	11.55	75	14	7
Glasgow	11.55	75	14	7

Highest and lowest

	Highest	Lowest
Belfast	11.55	7.55
Birmingham	11.55	7.55
Bristol	11.55	7.55
Cardiff	11.55	7.55
Edinburgh	11.55	7.55
Glasgow	11.55	7.55

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded



NOON TODAY

	Temp	Humidity	Wind	Cloud
Belfast	11.55	75	14	7
Birmingham	11.55	75	14	7
Bristol	11.55	75	14	7
Cardiff	11.55	75	14	7
Edinburgh	11.55	75	14	7
Glasgow	11.55	75	14	7

Around Britain

	Sun	Rain	Max	Min	Shwrs
Birmingham	1.8	2.8	14	7	Shwrs
Bristol	3.4	2.8	14	7	Shwrs
Cardiff	3.2	2.8	14	7	Shwrs
Edinburgh	3.2	2.8	14	7	Shwrs
Glasgow	3.2	2.8	14	7	Shwrs
London	3.2	2.8	14	7	Shwrs
Manchester	3.2	2.8	14	7	Shwrs
Newcastle	3.2	2.8	14	7	Shwrs
Perth	3.2	2.8	14	7	Shwrs
Sheffield	3.2	2.8	14	7	Shwrs
Southampton	3.2	2.8	14	7	Shwrs
Stirling	3.2	2.8	14	7	Shwrs
Swansea	3.2	2.8	14	7	Shwrs
Torquay	3.2	2.8	14	7	Shwrs
Wolverhampton	3.2	2.8	14	7	Shwrs
Wrexham	3.2	2.8	14	7	Shwrs

High times

	Temp	Humidity	Wind	Cloud
Belfast	11.55	75	14	7
Birmingham	11.55	75	14	7
Bristol	11.55	75	14	7
Cardiff	11.55	75	14	7
Edinburgh	11.55	75	14	7
Glasgow	11.55	75	14	7

Abroad

	C	F	C	F
Algeria	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
Amman	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
Athens	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
Bombay	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
Buenos Aires	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
Calcutta	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
Cairo	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
Colon	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
Hong Kong	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
London	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
Madras	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
Mumbai	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
New Delhi	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
Paris	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
Rangoon	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
Singapore	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
Tokyo	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79
Yokohama	25.75	78.35	11.55	52.79

WHY SHOULD YOU SUPPORT A CHILDREN'S CHARITY?

FACT

1.7 million children live in families on or below the supplementary benefit poverty line. In 1948, one person in 33 was dependent on supplementary benefit. In August, 1983, the figure was one in 8.

Please send whatever you can afford to:- National Children's Home, Room 213, 85 Highbury Park, London N5 1UD.

FACT

There were 104 confirmed deaths by solvent abuse such as glue sniffing between 1981 and 1982. More than half were under eighteen.

FACT

In 1980, the parents of 169,000 children divorced. Of these children, 113,000 were under eleven, 42,000 were under five.

FACT

In 1982, illegitimate births to mothers under 20 actually outnumbered legitimate births - 29,000 to 27,000. The proportion of illegitimate births in England and Wales was 14% in 1982 - more than twice the proportion in 1961.

These are some of the horrifying facts contained in 'Children Today', the statistical survey on the state of our nation's children, updated annually by National Children's Home. We produce it because NCH works in the front line of repairing the damage caused to children by social evils of all kinds. We ask your help in that work. Please send a donation to me at the address below, or give to the NCH house to house collectors who are currently knocking on doors throughout the country. At the very least, send for a copy of 'Children Today', for we wish that you would share our concern for our nation's children.

Viscount Tony Pandy P.C., Chairman.

150 من الايام